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MEDICAL AND SEX DICTIONARY

MEDICAL AND SEX DICTIONARY

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PREFACE

There is no scarcity of dictionaries, but there is no dictionary like this. I should certainly not have gone to the trouble of compiling a dictionary which would duplicate another already in existence. This dictionary has been prepared in response to numerous demands. Many people who have read the author's and other sex books have complained that they have been unable to understand many terms and their search in dictionaries proved futile: the words were not there, or those that were, were explained in a manner which did not make the meaning any clearer. Sexologic terms in particular are very scarce in English dictionaries, general or medical, and we have been told by many students of sex literature that a dictionary like the present one would fill a real want.

Many terms not found in any other dictionary will be found clearly explained in the pages of this volume. Besides the sexologic terms, all medical words and expressions that an intelligent layman is apt to encounter in his reading are also explained here in the simplest possible language.

We trust this little dictionary will be found useful and time-saving to readers of sexologic and medical literature.

DR. W. J. R.

New York, May 30, 1933

N. B. **Manias and phobias are marked with an asterisk.**

A.

A—. A prefix signifying lack or absence of: A-mnesia—loss of memory. A-cephalous—headless. A-sexual—sexless.

aa. Contraction of ana, of each; a term used in prescriptions: aa or ana, of each drug so much.

Abalienation. Mental decay. Lunacy.

Abdomen. The belly: the cavity in the body between the diaphragm and the pelvis. It contains the greater part of the organs of digestion—stomach, intestines, pancreas and liver, also the spleen.

Abdominal. Relating to the abdomen.

Abduecent. Abducting; drawing from the center.

Abduction. Movement from the central or median line.

Ablepsin. Blindness.

Ablactation. Weaning (a child from nursing).

Ablation. The removal or cutting away of a part of the body, or of a tumor.

Abnormal. Contrary to the natural law or customary order, or regular type.

Abnormality, Abnormity. A malformation; an irregularity. A monstrosity.

Abort. To miscarry; to arrest the development of disease.

Aborticide. The killing of the fetus in the mother's womb.

Abortifacient. A drug inducing, or rather alleged to induce abortion. I say "alleged" because there are no drugs that can be *relied* upon to bring about an abortion.

Abortion. Premature expulsion of a fetus before it is viable. If the fetus is capable of living—after the seventh month—then it is a premature labor.

Abortion, Artificial. Abortion intentionally produced.

Abortion, Criminal. The production of abortion when not therapeutically indicated. Many physicians and more laymen are now inclined to discard the word "criminal," claiming that it should be the woman's privilege to have an abortion induced if she so desires.

Abortion, Illegal. Same as criminal abortion.

Abortion, Incomplete. Retention of the membranes or of a part of the placenta after an abortion. May prove dangerous, and generally demands curetting of the uterus.

Abortion, Missed. We apply this term to a condition in which the fetus is dead, but is not expelled from the uterus—of course it has to be removed artificially.

Abortion, Spontaneous. Abortion not induced deliberately, but occurring by itself.

Abortion, Therapeutic

Abortion, Therapeutic. Abortion induced to save the health or the life of the mother. A therapeutic abortion is legal and is permitted even by the various religions, except the Catholic.

Abortionist. A physician or layman—or laywoman—who makes a regular practice of producing abortions.

Abortus. Latin term for abortion

Abrasion. An excoriation of the skin or mucous membrane caused by scraping or rubbing

Abscens. A circumscribed cavity containing pus.

Abscens, Mammary. An abscess in the female breast.

Abscens, Milk. An abscess of the breast occurring during nursing

Abscens, Stitch. An abscess formed about a stitch or suture

Abstainer. One who keeps away from drink.

Abstentious. Moderate in matters of diet, drink, smoking or sex relations.

Abstinence. Voluntary keeping away from sex relations, or from drink

Abulin. A lack or weakness of will-power

Acapnia. A diminution of carbon dioxide in the blood; the disease resulting from this condition.

Acardia. Absence of the heart; occurs in certain monsters

Acardiae. Without a heart

Acaricide. A drug that destroys the itch-mite, or *Acarus*

***Acarophobia.** A morbid fear of catching scabies or the itch

Accelerator. That which accelerates the action or function, like the rapidity of the heart

Accentuation. Increased distinctness, as of the sounds of the heart.

Access. The onset of a disease

Acclimatation, Acclimation, Acclimatization. Becoming accustomed to a new climate

Accouchemen. Delivery, childbirth, parturition.

Accouchemen Forcé. Forced or hastened delivery by means of forceps, etc.

Accoucheur. Obstetrician. A man midwife.

Accoucheuse. A female obstetrician. A medical mid-wife.

Accretion. Accumulation of material; an adherence of parts.

Acephalous. Headless. Refers to fetal monsters born without a head

Acetonemia. The presence of acetone in the blood. Acidosis. Causes irritability and depression.

Acetonuria. Presence of large amounts of acetone in the urine.

Acetum. Latin name for vinegar.

Achelrus. A fetus born without hands.

Achilles tendon. The common tendon of the calf muscles attached above the heel Achilles' only vulnerable spot.

Achlorhydria. A lack or deficiency of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.

Acholia. An absence or lack of bile.

Achondroplasia. Fetal rickets.

Achromatic. Colorless. Also not decomposing white light.

Achylla, Achylonia. Absence or deficiency of chyle.

Acicular. Having the form of a needle.

Acid. 1. Sour. 2 A compound of an electronegative element with one or more hydrogen atoms; it can be replaced by electropositive atoms to form salts. The number of acids is very large, running into the hundreds: Hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, lactic acid, boric acid, etc.

Acidosis. Morbid condition caused by an abnormal production of acids in the body and their faulty elimination. When the condition is severe, we call it acid intoxication. Symptoms are pains, headache, irritability, lack of appetite, constipation; may result in coma and collapse.

Acidulous. Slightly acid or sour.

Acne. Pimples An eruption due to inflammation of the sebaceous glands with retained secretion.

Acne, Bromide. Acne caused by the taking of bromides, particularly bromide of potassium.

Acoria. A feeling of non-satisfaction after eating. Not actual hunger, but a feeling of wanting to eat more.

Acoustic. Relating to sound, hearing, or the ear.

Acousticon. An electrical appliance, to improve the hearing of the deaf.

Acoustics. The science of sound.

***Acromania.** Acute, violent insanity.

Acromegaly. An abnormal enlargement of the bones of the head, face and extremities, due to disease of the pituitary gland.

***Aerophobia.** A morbid dread of heights or elevated places

Actinic. Having the power of exciting chemical action, applied to the chemically active rays of the spectrum.

Actinism. The chemical action of rays of light.

Actinomycosis. An infectious disease of cattle, swine and man due to the ray-fungus, or *Actinomyces*. Generally affects the jaw, causing what is called lumpy jaw.

Activate. To render active, or radio-active.

Active

Active. Energetic, efficient, not passive.

Actual Cautery. A white-hot iron used for cauterizing or burning off undesirable tissue.

Acuity. Sharpness, clearness, acuteness, as of vision.

Acupuncture. Puncturing the tissues with long, fine needles.

Acusticus. The auditory or "hearing" nerve.

Acytesis. Non-pregnancy. Sterility of the female.

Adactyla, or Adactylism. Congenital absence of digits, i.e. of fingers or toes.

Adam's Apple. The prominence in front of the neck due to the thyroid cartilage. In some people much more prominent than in others.

Addict. One who habitually uses narcotics, such as morphine, cocaine, heroin, hashish, marihuana.

Addison's Anemia. Fernicious anemia.

Addison's Disease. Disease caused by diseased suprarenal glands, characterized by terrible weakness, general and cardiac anemia and bronzed skin.

Adduction. Movement toward the median line.

Adeneectomy. The cutting out of a gland.

Adenitis. Inflammation of a gland.

Adenoids. Hypertrophy or enlargement of the lymphoid tissue in the back of the throat (pharynx) and nasopharynx, interfering with proper breathing. Often have to be removed by operation.

Adenoma. Tumor of a gland. Glandular tumor.

Adenopathy. Any disease of the glands.

Adeps. Latin name for Lard.

Adhesion. The union or growing together of two surfaces or parts.

Adhesive. Sticky; tenacious; producing adhesion. Adhesive plaster.

Adipose. Fatty, as adipose tissue, tissue consisting principally of fat.

Adiposis. Corpulence; fatty accumulation or degeneration.

Adipositas Cordis. A fatty degeneration or infiltration of the heart.

Adjuvant. A medicine that assists or increases the action of another medicine.

Adnexa. Appendages.

Adnexa Uteri. Uterine appendages: the ovaries and Fallopian tubes.

Adolescence. The period between puberty and adulthood or maturity.

Adrenal. 1. Near the kidney. 2. The suprarenal capsule or gland.

Adrenalin. The active principle of the suprarenal gland. Also called epinephrin.

Adventitious. Accidental, foreign, coming from without.

Adynamia. General weakness, deficiency of vital power.

Aeration. Airing, impregnating with air.

Aerobic, or Aerobian. Organisms requiring air or oxygen to live. The opposite of anaerobic.

Aerophagia. See Air-swallowing.

***Aerophobia.** A morbid fear of fresh air or a draft.

Afebrile. Without fever.

Affection. Love, attraction toward. Also a synonym of disease.

Affinity. Attraction.

Affusion. The pouring upon, as of water on the whole body, or on the head or any other part.

African Lethargy. "Sleeping sickness" among the Africans.

After-birth. The placenta and membranes; the secundines; the parts that come away after the child is born.

After-pains. Pains felt after the child has been born.

Agalaetia. Non-secretion or scanty secretion of milk.

Agar, or Agar-agar. A gelatinous substance from certain seaweeds. It is used in the treatment of constipation. It swells up when taken internally thus increasing the bulk of the feces.

Agent. Anything, physical or non-physical, which produces some effect on the system.

Aglossia. Absence of the tongue.

Aglutition. An inability to swallow.

Agony. 1. Intense suffering and pain. 2. The death-struggle.

***Agoraphobia.** 1. A morbid dread of open spaces or places. 2. A fear of crowds.

Agraphia. A physical inability to write or to express ideas in writing connectedly.

***Agromania.** A morbid desire for solitude, or to be alone in the open country or in the woods.

Agrypnia. Inability to sleep, insomnia.

Ahypnia. Same as **Insomnia**.

***Aichmophobia.** A morbid fear of sharply-pointed instruments.

Ainhum. A disease seen almost exclusively in negroes in the tropics, characterized by sloughing of the little toes.

Air-swallowing. A condition in which a person swallows a lot of air which distends his stomach and interferes with digestion.

Akinesis. Loss or defect of motion.

Alalia. Impairment or loss of speech, due to affection of the vocal cords.

Albinism

Albinism. Congenital absence of pigment in the skin, hair, eyebrows, etc.

Albino. A person affected with albinism.

Albumen. The white of an egg, or substance similar to it.

Albumin. A protein which is soluble in water and coagulable by heat, found in animal and vegetable tissues.

Albuminuria. The presence of albumin in the urine, which often indicates disease of the kidneys.

Alcoholism. The symptoms of the excessive use of alcoholic beverages.

Alexin. Word-blindness; an inability to grasp the meaning of written or printed words.

Algesia. Extreme sensitiveness to pain; hyperesthesia.

Algic. Cold, chilly, applied to certain stages of severe diseases, as cholera.

Algolagnia. A form of sexual perversion in which the infliction of pain on another or the suffering of pain inflicted by another increases the pleasure of the sexual act. Includes both Sadism and Masochism. which see.

***Algophobia.** An extreme fear of pain.

Alienation. Insanity, mental derangement.

Alienism. The science of insanity in its various forms

Alienist. One who specializes in the treatment of mental diseases.

Aliment. Nourishment; food

Alimentary. Referring to nutrition.

Alimentary Canal. The digestive tube—mouth, stomach and intestines.

Alimentation. Feeding. The process of nourishment.

Alimentation, Rectal. Giving food by injecting it into the rectum.

Alkali. A basic electropositive substance combining with an acid to form a neutral salt. It has the property of saponifying fats. It turns red litmus paper blue—the opposite of an acid.

Alkaline. Having the properties of an alkali; alkaline reaction—turning red litmus paper blue.

Allergy. Morbid susceptibility.

Alliaceous. Resembling garlic, or having the odor of garlic.

Allium Sativum. Latin term for Garlic; diuretic, appetizer and stimulant; also diaphoretic and expectorant

Allolalia. Any disturbance of speech of brain origin.

Allopathy. A silly and incorrect designation of regular or scientific medicine. This term is used only by homeopaths or ignorant laymen. Scientific physicians disdain the term.

Alopecia. Loss of the hair; baldness.

Alopecia Areata. Baldness in spots; patch baldness.

Alveolus. The socket of a tooth. An air vesicle in the lungs.

Alvine. Pertaining to the belly or intestines.

Alvine Discharges. The feces.

Amastia. Congenital absence of the breasts.

Amaurosis. Partial or total blindness.

***Amaxophobia.** A morbid fear of riding in a carriage or other vehicle.

Ambidextrous, Ambidexter. Equally skillful with both hands.

Ambivalence (of feelings). The experience of two contrary feelings, as love and hate, towards the same person.

Amblyopia. Dimness of vision; partial loss of sight.

Ambulant Typhoid Fever. Mild typhoid fever during which the patient walks about.

Ambulatory. 1. A dispensary. 2. Walking about; ambulatory treatment, when the patient is not confined to bed but visits the doctor or dispensary.

Amenorrhea. Scanty or complete absence of the menses.

Ament. An idiot.

Amentia. Absence of or defective intellect, idiocy.

Ametropia. Abnormal refraction of the eye.

Amnesia. A loss of memory for words; inability to remember one's own name or even personality.

Amnion. The inner membrane composing the bag in which the fetus is enveloped.

Amniotin. The Ovarian follicular, estrus-producing hormone prepared from the amniotic fluid of cattle.

Amorphous. Having no definite, distinct form; noncrystallized.

Ampulla. The enlargement of each vas deferens at the base of the bladder, which serves as a reservoir for the semen.

Amygdalitis. The same as tonsillitis.

Amyloid. Starch-like; certain organs undergo an amyloid degeneration.

Amylum. Latin name for Starch.

Anabolism. Constructive metabolism; the process by which tissues are built up from food. The opposite of Catabolism.

An acidity. Non-acidity.

Ana. Of each.

Anadipsia. Intense thirst.

Anaesthesia. See Anesthesia.

Anal. Pertaining to the anus.

Anal Colitus. Coitus in the rectum. Pederasty.

Anal Erotism. When the chief site of voluptas sexualis resides in the anus or rectum.

Anal Masturbation

Anal Masturbation. Masturbation performed by introducing foreign bodies into the rectum.

Analeptic. A medicine restoring strength. A tonic.

Analgesia. Insensibility to pain.

Analgesic. A medicine or measure that relieves or abolishes pain.

Anamnesis. The patient's past history of his disease.

Anaphrodisia. A diminution of sexual desire.

Anaphrodisiac. Any remedy having a tendency to diminish sexual passion or desire.

Anaphylaxis. Increased susceptibility to disease. Diminished resistance to the action of subsequent doses of a drug, vaccine or toxin.

Anasarca. General dropsy throughout the body.

Anaspadias. A urethral opening on the dorsum of the penis. Same as epispadias.

Anastomosis. The uniting together of vessels or hollow organs, either natural or performed surgically.

Anatomy. The study of the *structure* of the organism (while physiology is the study of the *functions* of the organism).

Andrin. The hormones produced by the male sex glands.

Androgyn. A so-called hermaphrodite, but having more of the character of the female sex.

Androgynous. Hermaphroditic; having the physical structure or desire of both sexes.

Andrology. The study of the male sex and the diseases peculiar to it; gynecology is the special study of the diseases of the female sex.

***Andromania.** Nymphomania. Insatiable desire for sexual intercourse possessed by some women. Mes-salina is considered to have been a nymphomaniac.

***Androphobia.** A morbid hatred or fear of the male sex. Present in some women as a mask for their deep desire for men.

Androton. The recently isolated male hormone; can be prepared from testicles or from the urine of mature vigorous men.

Anemia, Anaemia. An actual deficiency of blood or of the red cells in the blood.

Anemic. Pertaining to anemia; having "poor" blood.

Anencephalous, Anencephalic. Without a brain.

Anesthesia. Loss of sensation, a state of insensibility.

Anesthetic. A substance producing anesthesia or unconsciousness—such as ether, chloroform, laughing gas.

Anesthetist. A person who administers anesthetics.

Anesthetize. To render unconscious and insensible to pain by the administration of an anesthetic.

Aneurysm. A dilatation of an artery, forming a pouch or a blood-containing tumor.

Angiectasis. A dilatation of a blood vessel.

Angina. Sore throat. Also severe pain with sense of suffocation.

Angina Acuta. Acute simple sore-throat.

Angina Pectoris. Severe pain and oppression about the heart, with a sense of impending death.

Angina, Vincent's. An infectious diphtheroid inflammation of the tonsils and the throat, due to infection with a bacillus called Vincent's bacillus.

***Anginophobia.** A morbid dread of angina pectoris. Not applied to sufferers from that disease; in them the fear of that terrible condition is justified. The term is applied to people who do not suffer from the condition but have a morbid fear of it because they saw others suffer from it.

Angioma. A tumor formed of blood or lymph vessels. In the latter case it is called lymphangioma.

Anhedonia. Lack of pleasure. A term seldom used to signify sexual frigidity.

Anhidrosis. Absence of or deficiency of sweat.

Anhidrotic. A drug or measure that checks excessive sweating.

Anhydremia. A condition of diminished serum in the blood.

Anhydrous. Not containing any water. Applied to salts.

Animalcule. A minute "animal," a microscopic organism, vegetable or animal.

Ankylosed. Stiff; united by ankylosis.

Ankylosis. Stiffness of a joint due to the union of the bones of the joint.

Ankylostoma Duodenale. The hookworm, which causes in man hookworm disease.

Annular. Ring-like.

Anoxic-Association. Control of nervous activity to prevent shock, etc. after surgical operation, or trauma.

Anodyne. A medicine which soothes or diminishes pain.

Anodynia. Freedom from pain.

Anoia. Idiocy.

Anomalous. Deviating from the ordinary.

Anomia. Nonrecognition of objects by any of the five senses.

Anonychia. Congenital absence of the nails.

Anorchid. Having no testicles.

Anorchism. An absence of the testicles.

Anorchus. A male devoid of testicles.

Anorectal. Relating to the anus and rectum.

Anorexia. An absence or a loss of appetite.

Anosmia. A loss of the sense of smell.

Antacid. An alkali. Neutralizing acidity.

Antagonism. Opposition, as of muscles or drugs, or antagonism of the sexes.

Antaphrodisiac

Antaphrodisiac. Lessening sexual desire. Same as anaphrodisiac.

Anteflexion. A bending forward; generally applied to the uterus when it is bent forward toward the abdomen.

Antemortem. Before death.

Antepartum. Before childbirth.

Anterior. Situated before or in front of.

Anteversion. A turning or bending forward.

Anthelmintic. A remedy expelling worms.

Anthemorrhagie. Checking hemorrhage.

Anthony's Fire, St. An old name for erysipelas.

Anthrax. A carbuncle. The disease produced by the bacillus anthracis. Wool sorter's disease.

Anthropoid. Resembling man.

Anthropology. The science of man in all his relations

Anthropophagy. Cannibalism; the eating of human flesh.

***Anthropophobia.** A morbid fear of society; an aversion to any kind of human companionship.

Antiphrodisiac. A remedy which diminishes sexual desire.

Antiarthritic. A remedy against gout or rheumatism.

Antibacterial. Preventing the development of bacteria.

Antibilious. Preventing or curing biliousness.

Antibiotic. Tending to destroy life. When two microscopic organisms are brought together one may be antibiotic to the other.

Antiblennorrhagie. Preventing or curing gonorrhea.

Antibodies. The constituents of the blood and fluids of immune animals which have a destructive action on bacteria or toxins.

Anticonvulsive. Stopping or preventing convulsions.

Antidote. Any substance which counteracts the action of poison, either neutralizing it physically or counteracting its effects.

Antifebrile. Antipyretic; reducing fever.

Antifermentative. Arresting or preventing fermentation.

Antifetishism. Just as any part of the body, clothing etc. may serve as a fetish, so it may serve as an antifetish, causing deep aversion. For instance a beard may act as a fetish on some women and as an antifetish on others. On many men the female breast acts as a fetish, but there are some abnormal men to whom the female breast, a large bosom, is an antifetish.

Antigalactic. A substance diminishing or stopping the secretion of milk.

Antigen. Any substance which when inoculated into the body is capable of causing the production of anti-

Anxiety Neurosis

bodies, i.e. antidotes against bacteria and toxins.

Antihidrotic. Diminishing the secretion of sweat.

Antiluetic. A medicine used in the cure of syphilis.

Antipathic. Unlike; opposite; adverse.

Antipathy. Aversion, dislike

Antipathy of sexes. Many sexologists claim that there is a deep rooted antagonism, an antipathy between the two sexes. I deny it. The antipathy which sometimes crops out is due to economic and social causes and is not innate. With an improvement in our social structure, with woman gaining complete economic and sexual independence, every trace of "antipathy of the sexes" will disappear. We will have only sympathy and mutual understanding.

Antiperiodic. A remedy used in the treatment of malaria

Antiperistalsis. The abnormal opposite movement of bowels towards the stomach, instead of from the stomach to the rectum

Antiperistaltic. Moving in the opposite direction, towards the stomach.

Antiphlogistic. An agent that reduces inflammation.

Antipyretic. Reducing abnormally high temperature.

Antirheumatic. Used in rheumatism.

Antiseborbutic. A remedy for the prevention and cure of scurvy.

Antisepsis. The destruction of germs—of disease, putrefaction or fermentation.

Antiseptic. Preventing, or destroying the germs of disease, putrefaction or fermentation.

Antispasmodic. Counteracting or relieving spasms or convulsions.

Antisyphilitic. A remedy used in the treatment of syphilis. Same as antiluetic

Antithermic. Opposed to high temperature.

Antitoxic. Opposed to poisoning.

Antitoxin. A substance developed in the body and counteracting a toxin. Diphtheria antitoxin, for instance.

Antivenereal. Used in the prevention or cure of the venereal diseases.

Antizymotic. Preventing fermentation.

Antrum. A cavity, especially one with bony walls.

Antuitrin. The hormone of the anterior portion of the pituitary gland.

Anuria. Complete absence or great deficiency of urine.

Anus. The extremity of the rectum.

Anxiety Neurosis. A nervous disease or condition characterized by a vague apprehension of danger, by groundless fear, by restlessness, sleeplessness, by a feeling of oppression in the stomach. Claimed to be the result of an abnormal or unsatisfactory sex life.

Aorta

Aorta. The main artery, the largest blood-vessel, arising from the base of the left ventricle of the heart.

Apandria. Morbid aversion towards the male sex.

***Apanthropia.** Aversion to human society and a morbid love of solitude.

Apathy. Absence of emotion, of passion or feeling; indifference.

Apepsia. Imperfect digestion; dyspepsia.

Aperient. Mild laxative.

Aperture. An opening or orifice.

Aperture, Sexual. The opening in the hymen; the vulvo-vaginal opening.

Apex. The summit, point or extremity of anything.

Apex-Beat. The point of the impulse of the heart against the chest wall.

Aphagia. An inability to swallow.

Aphasia. Loss of power of speech, of uttering or understanding the written or spoken word, independent of disease of the mind or of the vocal cords.

Aphasia, Ataxie. Inability to articulate words.

***Aphophobia.** A morbid dread of being touched.

Aphonin. Loss of voice, generally temporary.

Aphoria. Sterility of the female.

Aphrasia. Speechlessness, inability to speak from any cause.

Aphrodisiac. Anything that stimulates the sexual desire. It may be a drug, an obscene picture or book.

Aphrodite. The Greek goddess of Love, beauty and fecundity, corresponding to the Roman Venus and the Phenician Astarte.

Apnea, Apnoea. A temporary cessation of breathing; inability to get one's breath.

Aponeurosis. A fibrous sheet or covering, giving insertion to muscular fibers.

Apophysis. A bony outgrowth or projection.

Apoplexy. A stroke. Paralysis resulting from rupture of a blood vessel in the brain.

Appendectomy, Appendicectomy. Cutting out of the vermiciform appendix.

Appendicitis. Inflammation of the appendix.

Apraxia. 1. A disorder of voluntary movements. 2. Loss of understanding for the proper uses of things.

Apron, Hottentot. Artificially elongated labia minora affected by Hottentot women and considered a great attraction by the Hottentot males.

Aprosexia. An inability to fix the attention, due to either physical or mental causes.

Apyretic. Without fever, non-febrile.

Aqueous. Watery; pertaining to water.

Aqueous Humor. The fluid in the anterior chamber of the eye.

Ascaris Lumbricoides

Arbor. Literal meaning, a tree; in anatomy refers to tree-like or branching structures.

Arborescent. Branching, tree-like.

Arbor Vitae. 1. The branching ridges and folds in the neck of the womb. 2. The arborescent appearance seen on cross-section of the cerebellum.

Archoptosis, Archoptosis. Prolapse of the rectum.

Archorrhena. Discharge of blood from the rectum.

Ardent. Burning; feverish, passionate.

Ardent Spirits. Alcoholic liquors.

Ardor. Violent heat; burning.

Ardor Urinae. Burning pain on urination.

Areola. A ring-like discoloration; colored ring around the nipple.

Argentum. Latin name for silver.

Argyria. Discoloration of the skin that follows the long continued use of silver salts.

Arhythmia. An irregularity of the heart's action.

Arhythmic. Without rhythm; irregular in rhythm.

***Arithmomania.** A morbid tendency to count continually.

Armamentarium. A physician's outfit of medicines and instruments.

Armpits. On some men the armpits of women and their odor act as a strong sexual excitant.

Arrest. Stoppage; detention.

Arrhythmia. Same as arhythmia.

Ars Amandi. The art of love. Really refers not to love but to sex, the various methods of performing the act, exciting the sexual partner, etc.

Arterial. Pertaining to an artery.

Arteriole. A small artery.

Arteriosclerosis. The hardening of the walls of arteries.

Arteriovenous. Pertaining to both arteries and veins.

Arteritis. Inflammation of an artery.

Artery. A vessel carrying blood from the heart.

Arthralgia. Pain in a joint; gout; arthritis.

Arthritis. Inflammation of a joint.

Arthritis Deformans. Chronic inflammation of a joint causing deformity.

Arthritis, Gonorrhreal. Gonorrhreal "rheumatism." Inflammation of the joints caused by gonorrhreal infection.

Arthropathy. Any disease of a joint.

Artificial Fertilization. Impregnating artificially by injecting the semen into the uterus by the means of a syringe.

Ascaricide. A medicine that kills intestinal worms.

Ascarides. A family of intestinal worms which include the round-worm and the thread-worm.

Ascaris Lumbricoides. The common round-worm.

Asceticism

Asceticism. As a sexologic term, abstention from any intercourse with the opposite sex.

Ascetic Perversion. In some cases asceticism assumes the character of a perversion, so extreme it is that the ascetic will not even look at a woman. It is often a defence mechanism in abnormally sexed persons.

Aschheim-Zondek Test. A test for pregnancy consisting in injecting urine from pregnant women into rabbits, rats or mice; a decided reaction is produced on their ovaries, uteri and vaginas.

Ascites. Dropsy of the abdomen. The filling of the abdominal tissues with serous fluid; water-loggedness.

Ascitic. Afflicted with ascites.

Anepsis. An absence of septic matter or of living germs.

Aseptic. Free from septic matter or living germs.

Asepticize. To render aseptic, to free from germs.

Asexual. Non sexual. Sexless. Also used incorrectly to signify without sex feelings.

Asexualization. Depriving of the sex organs.

Aspermatism. The complete lack of semen.

Asphyxia. Choking, strangling. The condition caused by lack of air.

Asphyxiate. To suffocate

Asphyxia Neonatorum. Inability of new-born infants to breathe.

Aspirator. A syringe or instrument for extracting fluids from cavities.

Assanation. Sanitation. The improvement of sanitary conditions.

Assignation Houses. Houses in which appointments are made by men and women for the purpose of intercourse.

Assimilation. The process of absorbing by the tissues of nutrient which has been prepared by digestion.

Astasia. Inability to stand erect properly, though on lying down the muscles function normally.

Astasia-Abasia. Combined inability to stand and walk.

Asteroid. Star-shaped.

Asthenia. Exhaustion. Rundown condition. Great loss of strength.

Astheneic. Feeble, without strength.

Asthenopia. Weak or painful vision; eye-train.

Asthma. Paroxysmal attacks of dyspnea with a feeling of oppression.

Asthma, Cardiac. Difficulty in breathing due to heart-disease.

Asthmatic. Suffering from asthma.

Astigmatism. Affected with astigmatism. See next word.

Astigmatism, Astigmatism. A defect of the eye in which the rays of light from a point do not converge to a point on the retina but spread out as a line.

Atrophy, Acute Yellow

Astragalus. The ankle bone.

***Astraphobia, Astrapophobia.** A morbid fear of thunder storms and lightning.

***Astrophobia.** A morbid fear of the stars and heaven.

Asymmetry. A want of symmetry or proportion. Non-symmetry.

Atavism. A fall-back. A reversion to ancestral type of structure or function.

Ataxaphasia, Ataxiaphasia. The inability to arrange words into proper sentences.

Ataxia, Ataxy. Incoordination of muscular action.

Ataxia, Locomotor. Disease of the posterior columns of the spinal cord marked by lightning pains, incoordination in walking, disturbed sensation, etc. Almost invariably due to syphilis.

Ataxic. Pertaining to or affected with ataxia. Ataxic gait.

***Ataxophobia.** A morbid dread of disorder of any kind.

Atelectasis. Collapse or imperfect expansion of the lungs.

Atelia. Arrested development. Persistence of the child's characteristics in the adult.

Atelia, Sexual. Arrested development of the sexual organs so that the adult has the sex organs of a child

Atheroma. 1. A soft encysted tumor. 2. Hardening of the walls of the aorta and other large bloodvessels.

Athlete's Heart. Heart disease due to strain from excessive exercise.

Athrepsia. Exhaustion and wasting away from defective nutrition in children.

Atlas. The first vertebra in the neck.

Atocia. Sterility of the female.

Atom. The ultimate particle of an element which cannot be decomposed any further.

Atomizer. An instrument for spraying or atomizing liquids.

Atonic. Weak, relaxed, without proper tone.

Atony. A lack of tone or proper tension; debility.

Atresia. The closure or imperforation of an opening or of a canal.

Atresia Vaginae. The closure of the vagina, making normal intercourse impossible. May result from an imperforate hymen which is easily remedied, or from the growing together of the walls of the vagina which can be remedied only by an operation.

Atrophy. Wasting of a part from lack of nutrition. The wasting and shrinking of an organ or tissue. The testicles may shrink away to a very small proportion of their original size. In some cases the testicles may become so small as to be hardly felt.

Atrophy, Acute Yellow. Atrophy of the liver with

Atrophy, Progressive Muscular

jaundice. A very dangerous disease, generally fatal.
Atrophy, Progressive Muscular. A chronic disease marked by progressive wasting of muscles with paralysis.

Attenuant. Diluting, increasing the fluidity of the blood or other secretions, weakening the strength of.

Attenuation. The process of diluting, weakening the virulence of.

Audiometer. An electrical instrument for measuring the percentage of hearing.

Aura. A peculiar sensation felt by a patient preceding an epileptic fit.

Auricle. 1. The external ear. 2. The upper cavity on each side of the heart. The heart consists of two auricles and two ventricles.

Auricular. Pertaining to the ear or the auricle of the heart.

Auriform. Ear-shaped.

Auscultation. A method of determining the condition of the lungs or the heart by listening to the sounds produced by them. We can listen—or auscultate as it is called—with the naked ear or by the means of an instrument called a stethoscope.

Autacoids. Internal secretions, embracing all hormones.

Autism. Morbid or phantasmic day dreaming. Self-centeredness. Introversion.

Autoclave. Instrument for sterilizing cultures etc. by steam.

Autocoids. A term embracing all hormones, the stimulating or exciting hormones and the inhibitory hormones or chalones. Same as autacoids.

Autoerotism. A synonym for masturbation.

Autogenous. Self-produced, produced in the same organism.

Auto-hedonia. Auto-erotism Masturbation.

Autohypnotism. Self-induced hypnotism.

Autoinfection. Self-infection, a condition of a person infecting himself

Autoinoculation. Reinoculation by virus from the same person

Autointoxication. A condition supposed to be produced by poisonous products elaborated within the body, generally in the intestines.

Automatism. A condition in which actions are performed without consciousness or intention; they may be produced consciously but involuntarily.

***Automyophobia.** A dread of personal uncleanliness. A morbid imagining that one is unclean or (particularly) smells bad. The person may be perfectly sane in other respects, and yet imagines that everybody

can notice even at a distance how bad he smells when there is nothing the matter with him.

Autonomic, Autonomous. Independent of outside influences. Spontaneous.

***Autophobia.** A morbid fear of solitude, of being alone with oneself; also of acting egotistically.

Autopsy. A postmortem examination for the purpose of determining the cause of death. More correct term: necropsy.

Autosadism. Inflicting pain on oneself and deriving sexual satisfaction therefrom. Different from masochism in which the individual wants pain inflicted on him by another person.

Autosuggestion. A mental state in which the person suggests to himself certain ideas of which he cannot rid himself.

Autotoxemia. Poisoning by secretions or poisons generated within oneself.

Avirulent. Not virulent, not strongly toxic.

Avitaminosis. Any condition due to lack of vitamins in the diet—such as rickets, scurvy and beri-beri.

Avoirdupois. The common English system of weight, in which 16 ounces equals a pound, the ounce weighing 456 grains. Also used as a synonym for overweight.

Avulsion. Wrenching or tearing away.

Axilla. The armpit. *In axilla*—in the armpit.

Axillary. Pertaining to the axilla or armpit. Axillary odor acts on some men as a strong sexual excitant.

Axungia. Latin term for lard.

Azoospermia. The complete absence of spermatozoa in the semen. Plenty of semen may be manufactured but it is devoid of the chief element—spermatozoa. Differs from aspermia which means the absence of semen altogether.

Azoturia. An increased amount of urea in the urine.

Azygous. Simple, unpaired.

B.

Bachelorhood. The condition of never having been married, now applied equally to men and women; a bachelor girl.

Bacilliform. Having the shape of bacillus, or of a slender little rod.

***Bacillophobia.** A morbid fear of germs

Bacilluria. The presence of bacilli in the urine.

Bacillus. A slender rod-shaped germ.

Bacteria. Germs. They are non-motile, rod-shaped microorganisms; microbes.

Bactericidal. Destroying bacteria.

Bacteremia. The presence of bacteria in the blood.

Bacteriologist. One specializing in bacteriology.

Bacteriology. The science of microorganisms—of all kinds of germs

Bacteriolysis. The destruction or disintegration of bacteria.

Bacteriolytic. Destroying bacteria

Bacteriophage. A bacterium which lives on, i. e. eats and destroys other bacteria.

Bacteriotropic. Not actually destroying bacteria but weakening them and rendering them more ready to undergo destruction

Bacteriuria. The presence of bacteria in the urine.

Bag of Waters. The membranes containing the *liquor amnii*, in which the fetus floats about.

Bagnio. A house of prostitution. Same as brothel or bordell.

Balanitis. An inflammation of the glans penis. Derived from the Greek *balanos*, meaning acorn, and refers to the shape of the glans. May occur as result of coitus with a woman having an irritating discharge, but generally it is the result of lack of cleanliness, particularly in people with long and narrow foreskin.

Baldness, Due to Sexual Excess. There is no question that great sexual excesses may be the cause of baldness.

Baldness as a Fetish. Just as there is a fetishism for luxurious hair, so there is—a much rarer—fetishism for baldness. I have not known of any baldness fetishism in men, but I have known of one case in a woman. She was crazy for bald men only.

Balneology. The study of various "baths" and their effect on the health.

Balneotherapy. The treatment of disease by baths; water-cure.

Bandy-Leg. A common nickname for bow-leg.

Banti's Disease

Banti's Disease. Enlargement of the spleen with severe anemia, followed by hardening of the liver.

Banting Cure. The reduction of obesity by cutting out sugars and starches.

Barber's Itch. Sycosis An infection of the hair follicles of the beard.

Barlow's Disease. Scurvy in children, generally associated with rickets, bleeding gums and painful swellings.

Barrenness. Sterility in the female. Inability to conceive children.

Bartholin's Glands. Two glands situated one each in the labia minora.

Bartholinitis. Inflammation of Bartholin's gland or glands

Basedow's Disease. Exophthalmic goiter. In this country more commonly called Graves' Disease.

***Basophobia.** Morbid fear of walking (or of standing erect).

Bastard. An "illegitimate" child; a child born out of wedlock; from parents who were not married Russia does not recognize such a thing as illegitimate or bastard children, and those two words have been eliminated from the language.

***Batophobia.** A morbid fear of high places, high buildings, mountains, church steeples, etc.

Beard's Disease. Nervous exhaustion; neurasthenia. First described by the American physician, George M. Beard.

Bed-wetting. Children and adolescents who suffer from bed-wetting are very apt to suffer from sexual weakness in adult life, particularly from premature ejaculation.

Belching. An eructation of wind or gas from the stomach.

***Belonephobia.** A morbid fear of pins and needles.

Benign, Benignant. Not malignant; mild. Applied to tumors that are not malignant or cancerous, or to other diseases that run a benign course.

Bestiality. Sexual connection with animals.

Bicephalus. A monster with two heads.

Biceps. Two-headed; applied to muscles, which have two insertions; particularly to the front muscle of the arm.

Bicuspid. Having two cusps or points; applied to teeth.

Bidet. An oblong basin for washing the genitals. Very much used in France.

Bidigital. With two fingers.

Bifurcate. Divided into two branches.

Bilateral. Two-sided; pertaining to two sides.

Blaud's Pills

Bile. The Gall. The yellow or greenish-yellow bitter liquid secreted by the liver.

Bilious. Of the nature of bile; suffering from biliousness.

Biliousness. The condition marked by constipation, headache and lack of appetite, assumed to be due to a disordered condition of the bile-secreting liver.

Bimanual. Two-handed. An examination in which both hands are used.

Binaural. Having or pertaining to two ears; binaural stethoscope.

Binocular. Pertaining to or adapted to both eyes.

Biochemistry. The chemistry of living tissues and processes.

Biologist. One who makes a special study of living organisms and their processes.

Biology. The science of life and living organisms.

Biopsy. Examination of tissue excised from the living body; opposed to necropsy (or autopsy) which is the examination of tissues after death.

Biotic. Pertaining to life; vital.

Biparous. Bringing forth two at a birth.

Biped. Having two feet.

Birth Control. An unfortunate term for prevention or the prevention of conception. Because of the term birth control many people confuse prevention of conception with abortion.

Bisexual. Hermaphroditic; chiefly applied however to persons who feel attraction for both sexes. Some men feel an attraction for both men and women, though not in the same degree; the same with some women.

Bistoury. A small narrow knife used in surgery.

Biting During Sex Act. A very common occurrence in hypersexed or sexually frenzied people, men as well as women.

Biting Kiss. Sadistically inclined people often indulge in biting kisses, and enjoy seeing or sucking the blood.

Blackmail. There is no domain of human life in which blackmail is so common as in that connected with sex. Much more common in puritanical Anglo-Saxon than in Latin countries where more sex freedom prevails.

Bladder. The receptacle in which the urine accumulates.

Bladder, Atony of. Inability to urinate properly due to lack of muscular power of the bladder.

Blastophthoria. Degeneration of the germ-cells due to syphilis, lead poisoning, etc.

Blaud's Pills. Pills of carbonate of iron.

Bleeder

Bleeder. One who is suffering from hemophilia. One who bleeds from the least scratch or cut, it being difficult to stop the bleeding. It is hereditary.

Bleeder's Disease. See Hemophilia

Blenorrhagia. A synonym for gonorrhea. Copious vaginal discharge

Blenorrhena. The same as Blenorrhagia or gonorrhea.

Blenorrhreal. Same as gonorrhreal.

Blepharitis. Inflammation of the edges of the eyelids.

Blindness, Color. Inability to distinguish colors. Daltonism. So called from John Dalton, a great English chemist who was a sufferer from this condition.

Blindness, Night. Defective vision at night, though it is normal by day

Blindness, Snow. Blindness or inflammation of the eyes from the glare of the snow.

Blindness, Word. Inability to understand written or printed words.

Blister. 1. A vesicle containing serum. 2. An agent producing a vesicle or bleb.

Blood. The red fluid circulating in the arteries and veins.

Blood Corpuscles. The cellular elements of the blood; blood cells.

Blood Plasma. The fluid portion of the blood.

Blood Pressure. The force exerted by the blood upon the vessel walls. Too high blood pressure is a dangerous condition, requiring treatment.

Blood Vessel. An artery or vein.

Boat-Belly. Boat-shaped abdomen. The sunken appearance of the belly, in emaciated patients.

Bohemian Life. The free, rather irresponsible life among artists and students, particularly in Paris in the middle of the 19th century (1830-1860). Made classic in Murger's "Life of Bohemia."

Bohemian Love. Free love

Boil. A furuncle; a small abscess of the skin.

Bolus. A very large pill. Also the masticated food ready to swallow.

Borborygmus. Generally used in the plural, Borborygmi. The rumbling in the intestines due to gas.

Bordell. Same as Brothel, or house of prostitution.

Born Prostitutes. Some claim that some women are "born" prostitutes and would engage in prostitution regardless of the best environment.

Bothriocephalus. A genus of tape-worms. Bothriocephalus latus is the tapeworm found in man, about twenty feet long and very often consisting of several thousand segments.

Bottle Nose. The common name for red nose of Acne rosacea.

Bronchitis

Botulism. Poisoning by spoiled food.

Bougie. A slender cylindrical instrument for dilating and exploring the urethra and other canals. Also applied to long thin urethral suppositories.

Bow-Leg. A bending outward of the legs. Bandy-leg.

Boys, Love of. See Pedophilia.

Brachial. Relating to the arm.

Brachialgia. Pain in the arm.

Brachycephalic. Having a short but disproportionately broad head, like the American Indians and the Malays.

Brachydactylous. Having short fingers (or toes).

Bradycardia. Abnormal slowness of the heartbeat.

Bradyphrasia. Abnormal slowness of speech.

Bradyphrenia. Very slow mentality.

Bradypermastism. Abnormally slow ejaculation of semen.

Braguette. A breeches-flap formerly worn by men to call attention to their genital organs.

Bran. The outer covering of wheat. Extravagantly recommended as a remedy in constipation.

Brash. Acidity of the stomach coming up in the mouth. Water-brash.

Breast. The front part of the chest

Breasts. The bosom or mammary glands.

Breast Fetishism. One of the commonest kinds of fetishism. A breast fetishist cares for the breasts more than for *any other* part of the body. He is in love with the breasts and can love a woman only if she has the sort of breasts that appeal to him.

Breast Pump. An instrument for pumping or milking the breast.

Bridal Night. The first night of married life. It is assumed that the bride is a virgin who has never had sexual relations before. Awkwardness, ignorance or brutality on the bridal night on the part of the man may be responsible for a great deal of suffering. The shock to the wife may cause an aversion for sexual intercourse for a long time.

Bromism. The effects caused by large doses of the bromides, or by small doses continued for a long time: a bad odor from the mouth, and a severe skin eruption.

Bromomenorrhœa. Menstrual flow having an offensive odor. The odor is sometimes so strong as to be sickening, nauseating. May be responsible for an aversion to the wife on the part of the husband.

Bronchial. Relating to the bronchial tubes.

Bronchiectasis. A permanent dilatation of the bronchial tubes. Causes great difficulty in breathing.

Bronchitis. Inflammation of the bronchial tubes.

Bronchitis, Putrid

Bronchitis, Putrid. A chronic form of bronchitis with fetid expectoration.

Bronchopneumonia. Inflammation of the lungs and the bronchial tubes.

Bronchorrhea. A profuse discharge from the bronchial tubes.

Bronchus (plural Bronchi). One of the two branches of the trachea or windpipe, one going to each lung.

Bronzed Skin. The dark discoloration of the skin present in Addison's disease.

Brothel. A house where several women live who practice prostitution.

Brow. The forehead.

Bubo. Swollen gland or glands in the groin. A frequent complication of chancroid or chancre. More rarely of gonorrhea. The ignorant often call it "blueball."

Bubo, Gonorrhreal. Bubo due to gonorrhea.

Bubo, Venereal. Swollen glands due to venereal disease —gonorrhea, chancre or chancroid.

Bubonic. Relating to a bubo.

Bubonic Plague. A contagious, epidemic disease, with fever, delirium and buboes. Generally fatal.

Bucca. Cheek.

Buccal. Pertaining to the cheek or mouth.

Buggery. A vulgar name for Pederasty (which see).

Bulimia, or Boulimia. Excessive, morbid appetite. Gluttony.

Bulla. A large bleb or blister.

Bullous. Containing large blebs or blisters.

Bundling. A custom prevalent formerly in New England and other countries by which prospective fiancés were permitted to spend the night together, "playing around," generally without but occasionally with sexual intercourse.

Bursa. A small sac interposed between two movable parts of a joint. Acts as a buffer or lubricant.

Bursitis. Inflammation of a bursa.

Burton's Line. Bluish-black line along the margins of the gums seen in chronic lead-poisoning.

Buttocks. The backseat, the nates, the gluteal region, the rump.

C.

Cachectic. Very sick, emaciated, wasted.

Cachexia. A general condition of malnutrition and wasting, resulting from a chronic disease such as tuberculosis or cancer.

Cachinnation. Loud laughter.

Cacodorous. Having a foul odor.

Cacospermia. A diseased condition of the semen.

Cadaver. The dead body; a corpse.

Cadaveric. Relating to a cadaver.

Cadaveric Rigidity. Rigor mortis. The stiffness of the body taking place soon after death.

Cadaverous. Resembling a dead body.

Caesarean or Cesarean Operation or Section. Removing the child by incising the abdomen and the uterus.

Caliber. The internal diameter of a tube or canal, like the caliber of the urethral canal.

Calcaneum. The heel-bone or os calcis.

Calcareous. Having the nature of lime.

Calcification. The deposition of lime-salts in the tissues.

Calculus. A stone-like concretion formed in the body; small "stones" may form in the bladder, kidneys, gall bladder etc

Calculus, Renal. A stone formed in the kidney.

Calculus, Vesical. A stone in the bladder.

Calisthenics. Light gymnastic exercises.

***Callomania.** A sort of insanity in which the patient believes himself or herself to be endowed with extreme beauty.

Callosity. A hardened spot on the skin.

Callosus. Hard, indurated.

Callus. 1. A callosity. 2. The hard bony deposit formed about a fracture.

Calmative. Quieting; sedative.

Calorie, Calory. The amount of heat necessary to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water 1°C .; also called a large calory. Used in studying the metabolism of the body and in estimating the nutritive value of different foods.

Calorific, Calorifacient. Heat producing.

Calvaria, Calvarium. The skull-cap, skull, cranium.

Calvities. General baldness.

Canal. A tube for carrying the fluids of the body.

Canal, Alimentary. The whole digestive tube from the mouth to the anus.

Canal, Cervical. Canal of Cervix uteri. That part of the uterine canal between the internal and external os or opening.

Cancer

Cancer. Any malignant growth or tumor; also carcinoma in distinction from sarcoma.

Cancer, Smoker's. Epithelioma of the lip, due to irritation from a pipe.

Canities. Grayness of the hair.

Canker. Slight ulceration, chiefly of the mouth and the lips.

Capillary. A minute blood vessel. Like a hair.

Carbo. Charcoal.

Carbo Animalis. Animal charcoal, prepared from bones of animals.

Carbo Ligni. Wood charcoal.

Carbon. One of the elements. It occurs in the forms of diamond, graphite, and charcoal, and is one of the constituents of *every* organic substance, without any exception.

Carbon Dioxide. Carbonic acid gas, CO_2 ; the product of respiration or of the combustion of carbon.

Carbon Monoxide. Carbonic oxide; a poisonous gas, CO , the product of imperfect combustion. Much more dangerous than carbon dioxide.

Carbuncle, Carbunculus. A circumscribed inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue, containing pus. Much larger than a furuncle and may produce severe prostration. Often indicates a greatly run-down condition of the system. Anthrax.

Cardia. The heart. Also the orifice of the stomach from the esophagus.

Cardiac. Relating to the heart.

Cardiac Palpitation. Rapid and tumultuous beating of the heart.

Cardialgia. Pain in the heart.

Cardiogram. Tracing of the heart beat made by the cardiograph.

Cardiograph. An instrument for recording the motion of the heart.

Cardioinhibitory. Controlling the heart's action.

Carnivorous. Flesh-eating, refers to animals.

Carotid. The principal artery of the neck.

Carpus. The wrist, wrist-joint

Carriers. Persons who, unknowingly, harbor germs and so spread disease among others without themselves becoming infected.

Car Sickness. Sickness produced by railway traveling. Similar to sea-sickness.

Cartilage. Gristle; a nonvascular tissue softer than bone.

Caruncle. A small, fleshy growth.

Carunculae Myrtiformes. The projections surrounding the vaginal orifice which are the remains of the hymen after rupture.

Cavernous

Casanova. A contemptible, braggart type of Don Juan who seduced women without caring for the consequences.

Caseous. Having the nature of cheese.

Castrate. A male or female from whom the sex glands have been removed.

Castration. Excision of the testicles or ovaries. The process of removing or destroying (as by X-rays) the function of the testicles or ovaries.

Catabolic. Pertaining to catabolism.

Catabolism. The *destructive* chemical changes in the tissues of the body. Anabolism is the *constructive* chemical change.

Catalepsy. A nervous disease associated with rigidity of the limbs; the limbs may be placed in various and peculiar positions and they will so remain for a time.

Catamenia. The menses, the monthly periods.

Cataphasia. A disorder of speech in which there is a constant involuntary repetition of the same word or words.

Cataplasm. A poultice.

Cataract. Opacity or loss of transparency of the crystalline lens of the eye.

Catarrh. Inflammation of a mucous membrane, in any part of the body.

Catatonia, Catatony. A form of insanity or dementia praecox progressing to complete imbecility.

Catharsis. 1. Purgation. 2. The psychoanalytic term for the emotional relief of an emotional or psychic injury.

Cathartic. A purgative medicine, stronger than a laxative.

Catheter. A tube for introduction through a narrow canal into a cavity, usually the bladder. Made of rubber or metal.

Catheterization. The passing of a catheter to remove the urine from the bladder, etc.

Cathode. The negative pole of an electric current.

Caudal. Referring to or resembling a tail.

Caul. The fetal membranes occasionally covering the head after birth. Used to be considered a sign of luck. "Born with a caul."

Caustic. An escharotic. A medicine used to burn away proud flesh, etc.

Caustic, Lunar. Silver nitrate fused into sticks.

Cauterization. The application of a cautery to burn away undesirable tissue.

Cautery. An appliance used for burning away a diseased part, proud flesh, etc.

Cavernous. Having hollow places.

Cavernous Bodies

Cavernous Bodies. The corpora cavernosa of the penis (also of the clitoris).

Cecal. Pertaining to the cecum.

Cecum. The blind pouch at the head of the large intestine.

Celiac. Pertaining to the belly.

Celiacgia. Pain in the abdomen.

Celibacy. The state of being unmarried and of living a chaste life, i. e., having no sex relations.

Cellotomy. The operation of opening the anterior wall of the abdomen.

Cell. A minute portion of a jelly-like matter (protoplasm), animal or vegetable, surrounded by a membrane or envelope. The unit of living matter. When we examine organic tissues, such as a leaf or flower, or a piece of skin, muscle, liver or kidney, under a microscope we find that they do not consist of formless homogeneous matter, say like water, but of separate units of various shapes glued together by a cementing material. These are the cells, and they form the bulk of all living matter. Cells are of different shapes and perform different functions. Nerve cells are different both in shape and function from muscle cells, gland cells, cells of the skin or mucous membranes, etc. The human body consists of millions and millions of cells. In size the cells of the human body differ from about $\frac{1}{125}$ th to $\frac{1}{500}$ th of an inch in diameter. Some cells, like the white blood-corpuscles, have no membrane or envelope.

Cellular. Composed of cells.

Cellule. A minute cell or cavity.

Cellulitis. Inflammation of cellular tissue.

Centesimal. In the proportion of 1 to 100.

Centigrade. Having one hundred degrees.

Centigrade Thermometer. A thermometer with 100 degrees as the boiling point of water and zero as the freezing point. The scale used in all scientific studies and in all countries except the United States and England.

Centigram. The hundredth part of a gram. Equals about $\frac{1}{6}$ of a grain.

Centimeter. The hundredth part of a meter. Equals about $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch.

Cephalalgia. Pain in the head. Headache.

Cephalic. Pertaining to the head. Cephalic medicines—medicines used for headaches.

Cephalic Index. The ratio of the breadth to the length of the skull.

Cephalodynia. Headache. Pain in the head.

Cephalomenia. Aberration of the menses to the head.

Chastity Belts

Cerebellum. The inferior or lowest part of the brain, lying below the cerebrum and above the pons and medulla oblongata.

Cerebral. Relating to the brain.

Cerebration. The action of the brain. Thinking.

Cerebrospinal. Relating to the brain and the spine.

Cerebrospinal Fluid. The fluid filling the brain and spinal cord spaces

Cerebrum. The chief portion of the brain, practically filling the cranium.

Cerumen. The wax which accumulates in the ear.

Cervical. Pertaining to the neck; or to the cervix of the uterus.

Cervicitis. Inflammation of the cervix uteri.

Cervix. The neck or narrow portion of the womb.

Cestoda, Cestode. A family of intestinal worms, including the tape-worms.

Cesarean Operation or Section, Cesareotomy. Extraction of the fetus by abdominal incision.

Chalazion. A small inflammatory swelling on the border of the eyelid.

Chalones. Hormones having, instead of a stimulating, an *inhibiting* action.

Chalybente. Ferruginous, containing iron. Chalybeate springs.

Chancre. The primary or "hard" syphilitic ulcer; the first stage of syphilis

Chancroid. A venereal disease called soft chancroid to distinguish it from the hard syphilitic chancro. It is a small ulcer usually occurring on the genitals. Very infectious. It is due to the Ducrey-Unna bacillus, a germ that lives in filth.

Chancroid, Phagedenic. A form of chancroid with a tendency to spreading and erosion.

Chancroid, Serpiginous. Phagedenic chancroid spreading and eroding the tissues. A part of the penis may be eaten away.

Chancroidal. Pertaining to chancroid

Chancrous. Of the nature of a chancro.

Change of Life. The menopause, the period in a woman's life when she ceases to menstruate.

Chantage. Blackmail, particularly on a sexual basis, as threatening to expose a man's homosexuality.

Charlatan. A quack. A doctor or layman who makes false promises of cure or extravagant statements.

Chaudre Pisse. Burning of the urine, particularly in gonorrhea.

Chastity. Complete abstinence from any sexual intercourse or other sexual activity.

Chastity Belts. Belts with locks which the husbands

Chemolysis

on going on a trip used to put on their wives so as to prevent the latter from having sexual intercourse during their absence.

Chemolysis. Chemical decomposition

Chemosis. Swelling of the conjunctiva of the eye.

Chemotaxis. See Chemotropism.

Chemotropism. The tendency of living cells to move in certain directions in response to chemical stimuli. When the movement is toward the chemical stimulus it is called *Positive* chemotropism. When away from it it is called *Negative* chemotropism.

Chilblain. Cutaneous inflammation due to cold, generally of the toes, fingers or ears.

Childbed. Labor, confinement.

Childbirth. Delivery of a child, labor, parturition.

Chilitis. Inflammation of the lips.

Chimney-sweeper's Cancer. Epithelioma of the scrotum, present in chimney-sweepers because of the irritation caused by the soot.

Chiropractic. A quack method of medicine consisting of manipulative treatments of the spinal column.

Chirospasm. Writers' Cramp, a spasmotic affection of the muscles of the hand, due to too much and too prolonged writing.

Chloasma. Light brown pigmentation of the skin in patches. Liver spots.

Chlorosis. A form of anemia most common in young girls, marked by greenish color and pimples, and menstrual disturbances.

Cholagog, Cholagogue. A medicine that increases the flow of bile.

Cholecystitis. Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

Cholelithiasis. The formation of biliary calculi or stones in the gall-bladder

Cholemia. The presence of bile pigments in the blood.

Cholera. A severe, frequently fatal disease characterized by vomiting, excessive diarrhea, cramps and collapse

Cholera Infantum. An inflammation of the stomach and intestines occurring in infants—severe diarrhea vomiting etc., chiefly in hot weather, in artificially fed babies

Cholera Morbus. Acute gastro-enteritis, with colic and frequent watery stools, occurring chiefly in hot weather.

***Choleromania.** A morbid fear of cholera. Present only when an epidemic of cholera rages in a country.

***Cholerophobia.** Same as choleromania. See previous word.

Choluria. The presence of bile in the urine.

Circulation, Pulmonary

Chondral. Pertaining to cartilage.

Chondrus. Irish moss. A genus of algae.

Chorda Dorsalis. The spinal cord.

Chordee. Correctly used for the type of erection which is accompanied by a curving of the penis downward, and is so painful that the sufferer in his agony sometimes breaks it. Also applied to long lasting painful erections occurring in gonorrhea

Chorea. St. Vitus's dance; involuntary muscular twitchings. Often occurs in the course of rheumatism in children.

Choreiform. Resembling chorea.

Chorion. The outer envelope of the fetus. Amnion is the inner envelope. The fetus is enveloped in a double sac.

***Choromania, or Choremantia.** The dancing mania; a hysterical disease in the middle ages

Chromosomes. The particles into which the cell-nucleus splits up prior to cell-division. The chromosomes of the cells of any species of animal are always constant in number, and it is the chromosomes that determine the characteristics of a species and of sex.

Chronic. Slowly developing and long-continued, the opposite of acute.

Chyle. The milky fluid found in the lymph-vessels during digestion and absorption

Chyluria. The presence of chyle in the urine.

Chyme. The liquified food that has undergone gastric but not intestinal digestion

Cicatricial. Relating to a cicatrix or scar

Cicatrix. The scar or mark left after the healing of a wound

Cicatrization. The process of healing of a wound or an ulcerated surface.

Cicatrize. To heal, to close up.

Cicisbeat. A male friend that the wife kept with the permission of the husband.

Cilia. The eyelashes. Hair-like processes of certain cells

Ciliary. Pertaining to cilia—the eyelashes or hair-like appendages.

Cimex Lectularius. The common bed bug.

Circinate. Having a circular outline or a ring formation; spoken of eruptions.

Circulation. The passage of the blood through the arteries, veins and capillaries of the body.

Circulation, Portal. The passage of the blood from the gastrointestinal canal and spleen through the liver, and its exit by the hepatic vein.

Circulation, Pulmonary. The passage of the blood

Circumcision

through the lungs for purification and oxygenation.

Circumcision. Removal of the prepuce by surgical means. A religious rite in certain religions, as the Jewish and Mohammedan.

Circumcision as a Prophylactic. Circumcision is a good hygienic measure as it prevents a number of infections of the penis.

Cirrhosis. Hardening due to an increase in the connective tissue of an organ. Cirrhosis of the liver in drunkards is the best known instance.

Clavestitism. A morbid desire to put on the dresses one wore in childhood.

Clap. The vulgar term for gonorrhea.

Claret-Stain. A large nevus, or birth mark, or a dark-red color.

Clarification. The clearing of a liquid of impurities.

Claudication. Lameness, limping.

***Claustrophobia.** A morbid dread of an inclosed space, such as a room, or a theater.

Clavicle. The collar bone, joining the breastbone and shoulder blade.

Clavus. A corn, usually on the toes.

Cleft. A fissure; a crevice, a narrow opening.

Clergyman's Sore-Throat. A granular form of pharyngitis, due to too much talking.

Climacteric. A critical period in life. Generally applied to the menopause or change of life in women.

Clinic. A dispensary; a place where sick people come for treatment.

Clinical. Pertaining to the sickbed or clinic.

Clinician, Clinician. A practicing physician as distinguished from a laboratory research worker.

Clitoridectomy. Excision of the clitoris. Used to be recommended in excessive masturbation in women.

Clitoris. Small erectile organ in the female, supposed to be the *homologue* or the equivalent of the penis in the male. During sexual excitement it becomes more or less erect. In many women the clitoris is the chief or only seat of sexual sensation or pleasure.

Clonic. Applied to spasms or convulsion with alternate relaxations. Opposite of tonic convulsions which remain rigid.

Clot. A solidified mass of blood.

Clothing Fetishism. To many men certain articles of female clothing serve as a fetish. They get sexual satisfaction by merely handling, touching or kissing women's chemises, drawers, skirts, and numerous other articles.

Clownism. A display of contortions of the face and poses, seen in certain forms of hysteria.

Clubbed Fingers. A knob-like termination of the fin-

Coitus Analis

gers, seen in tuberculosis and some other chronic diseases.

Club-Foot. A congenital deformity of the foot in which it is twisted out of shape and position.

Clyster. An enema or injection into the rectum. The instrument with which an enema is given.

Congulation. A clotting; a hardening of blood.

Coagulum. A clot or mass of thickened blood.

***Cocainomania.** Mania or addiction to the use of cocaine.

Cocci. Plural of coccus. See next word.

Coccus. A germ, of round, spheroidal or ovoid shape. Differs from a bacillus which is oblong, rod-shaped.

Coccygeal. Pertaining to the coccyx.

Coccygodynia. Pain in the coccyx. Particularly frequent in women.

Coccyx. The last bone of the spinal column. It consists of four rudimentary vertebrae fused together, forming one bone.

Cocotte. Name for a prostitute of a higher class.

Cohabitation. The same as coition or coitus. Sexual intercourse.

Coition. See coitus.

Coitus. Sexual relation. Sexual congress. Sexual intercourse. The coming together of male and female in performing the sexual act.

Coitus Condominus. Sexual intercourse with a condom in order to avoid venereal infection or pregnancy.

Coitus Interruptus. Where the man withdraws the organ before ejaculation of the semen has taken place, and deposits it elsewhere than in the vagina. One of the commonest methods of prevenception. "Onanism."

Coitus Prolongatus. Where the male prolongs the act as long as possible, to increase the voluptuousness of the act and to give the female partner the opportunity to reach an orgasm, which in some women is very slow.

Coitus Reservatus. Where the man performs the sex act but does not ejaculate at all. He *voluntarily* abstains from ejaculating—either in order to prevent pregnancy or with the idea of retaining the vital fluid.

Coitus Sine Ejaculatione. Intercourse without ejaculation. Differs from the previous in the fact that here the lack of ejaculation may be *involuntary*, i. e., the man may have no semen in him, or he may be *unable* to ejaculate. The author has had a number of such cases.

Coitus Analis, in Ano, in Axilla, in Ore, Intra Femora, Intra Mammas,—see the words anus, axilla, os, femur, mamma.

Coitophobia

***Coitophobia.** Morbid fear of coitus, particularly in old maids.

Colitus Photographs. A sexual perversion consisting in an inability to perform the act unless surrounded with photographs depicting the act of coitus in various postures.

Colation. The operation of straining.

Cold. Catarrh of the "head" or respiratory tract. Cold in the head.

Colic. Pain in the abdomen with cramps.

Colic, Biliary or Hepatic. Colic due to the passage of a gall-stone through the gall-ducts.

Colic, Lead. Intestinal colic due to lead-poisoning.

Colic, Menstrual. Pain and cramps during menstruation.

Colic, Renal. Cramps due to the passage of gravel or stone through the ureter.

Colic, Uterine. Pains and cramps in the uterus at the menstrual period. Dysmenorrhea.

Colitis. Inflammation of the colon or large intestine.

Collapse. Exhaustion or depression of the vital functions of the body. Also an abnormal falling together of the walls of an organ.

Collar-bone. Clavicle. The bone connecting the breast bone with the shoulder blade.

Colliculus. A small eminence or elevation.

Colliculus Seminalis. The verumontanum. A small elevation in the posterior urethra.

"Collier De Venus." An eruption on the neck, in the form of a necklace, due to syphilis.

Colloid. A semi-solid, noncrystalline substance—like jelly, glue, albumen.

Collyrium. An eye lotion or eyewash.

Colon. The part of the large intestine from the cecum to the rectum.

Colonic. Relating to the colon.

Colorimeter. An instrument for estimating coloring-matter.

Colostrum. The first milk secreted by the mother's breasts, after childbirth.

Colpalgia. Pain in the vagina.

Colpatresia. Occlusion or closure of the vagina.

Colpitis. Inflammation of the vagina.

Colpoptosis. Prolapse of the vagina.

Colporrhagia. Hemorrhage from the vagina.

Coma. Unconsciousness. An abnormally deep sleep; stupor.

Comatose. In a condition of coma.

Comedo. Blackhead.

Comminate. To grind or break into small pieces.

Comminution. Breaking or grinding into small pieces.

Consanguinity

Companionate Marriage. Marriage in which the husband and wife agree amicably to separate after a certain time if they find that they do not care to live together. If there are children the marriage becomes regular, like ordinary marriage.

Compos Mentis. Of sound mind

Conception. The fecundation of the ovum; the formation of an embryo.

Conception, Imperative. A false idea dominating an insane person's mind.

Concha. The outer ear.

Concomitant. Accompanying, as symptoms; existing at the same time with something else.

Concretion. A calculus; a bony or stony deposit.

Concubinage. Living together with a woman, to whom one is not married.

Concubine. An "extra" woman. A woman living with a man without marriage, the man generally being married and living with his wife. In former years in some countries a man was permitted to have one or several concubines.

Concussion of the Brain. Shock or agitation of the brain due to a violent shaking or jarring.

Concussion of the Spine. An injury to the spine due to violent jarring or shaking

Condom, Condum. A sheath for the penis during coitus to prevent venereal infection or impregnation, made of thin rubber or goldbeater's skin.

Condyloma. A wart-like growth about the anus, vulva or penis.

Condyloma Latum. A broad, flat wart with a purulent discharge.

Confectioners's Disease. A disease of the nails occurring in confectionery workers in which the nails fall off.

Confinement. The period of giving birth to a child.

Confluent. Running together, as small-pox pustules, or other skin diseases.

Congelation. Freezing, frost-bite.

Congenital. Born with it, existing from birth. Congenital syphilis, congenital blindness.

Congestion. An accumulation of blood in any organ or part of the body; congestion of the prostate, congestion of the uterus.

Congress, Sexual. The same as coitus or sexual intercourse.

Conjugal. Relating to man and wife.

Conjunctiva. The mucous membrane of the eye.

Conjunctivitis. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eye.

Consanguinity. Blood-relationship.

Consanguinous Marriages

Consanguinous Marriages. Marriages between near relatives, as between first cousins, uncle and niece, aunt and nephew, etc. Should as a general rule be avoided if there is any taint, physical or mental, in the family. But where there is no taint, there can be no objection. Charles Darwin's parents were first cousins.

Consciousness. The state of being aware of one's own existence; clear conception of what is going on around us.

Constipation. A sluggish action of the bowels. Failure of the bowels to move.

Constitutional Diseases. Diseases that are general or that prevail the whole system. They are often inherited, or the tendency to them is inherited.

Constrictor Vaginae. The muscle around the vaginal orifice which tightens or constricts it.

Consultant. A physician who is called in consultation with another physician. As a rule consultants are physicians of much experience and high standing.

Consultation. Deliberation of physicians concerning a patient.

Consumption. Tuberculosis of the lungs; phthisis; wasting, atrophy.

Contagion. The process of transfer of specific diseases.

Contagious. Transmissible by contact as of a communicable disease, as measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever.

Continence. The same as abstinence; abstaining from any sexual relations.

Contraception. The prevention of conception. An objectionable term, the more preferable word being Prevenception.

Contraceptive. See Prevenceptive.

Contraindicated. Inadvisable to be used in a certain disease.

Contraindication. Anything which makes a certain line of treatment inadvisable, because it might prove injurious.

Contrectation. The coming together of the genital organs of the two sexes.

Convalescence. The period of recovery after a sickness.

Convulsion. A violent involuntary muscular contraction; a spasm or fit.

Convulsion, Epileptiform. A convulsion marked by loss of consciousness.

Convulsion, Puerperal. Convulsion occurring during or soon after childbirth.

Convulsion, Tetanic. Tonic convulsion, without loss of consciousness, as those occurring in lockjaw or tetanus.

Convulsion, Uremic. A convulsion due to renal disease, to the retention of the poisonous products of the urine.

Copremia. Intestinal auto-intoxication; poisoning from the long retention of feces in the intestines.

Coprophagy. A perversion consisting in writing vile obscenities dealing with the excreta.

Coprolagnia. An insane masochistic perversion consisting in obtaining sexual voluptuousness from handling the beloved object's excreta.

Coprolalia. The insane utterance of obscene or vulgar words.

Coprostasis. Fecal accumulation in the bowel.

Copulation. Coitus. Sexual intercourse.

Cord, Umbilical. The navel-string, attaching the fetus to the placenta or afterbirth

Corn. A local thickening and induration of the skin, as on the toes

Cornea. The transparent membrane forming the anterior layer of the outer coat of the eyeball.

"Corona Veneris." Venus' Crown. An eruption on the forehead at the edge of the hair due to syphilis.

Coronary Arteries. The arteries surrounding the heart.

Corpora Cavernosa. The two columns of erectile tissue lying side by side and forming the dorsum of the penis.

Corpse. A cadaver; a dead body.

Corpulence. Obesity; excessive fatness.

Corpus Luteum. The "yellow body." A yellowish little mass in the ovary marking the site of a ruptured Graafian follicle. There are two kinds of corpus luteum. 1. The *true*, which follows when pregnancy has taken place; this corpus luteum grows for several months during the pregnancy. 2. If pregnancy has not taken place, the corpus luteum degenerates, shrivels and only a scar is left. Preparations of corpus luteum are now used as a medicine in various disturbances of the female genital organs.

Corpus Spongiosum. The column of erectile tissue of the penis lying beneath the two corpora cavernosa.

Corpuscle. 1. A minute body. 2. A cell.

"Correspondence, Sexual." This term has two entirely different meanings. It refers to two people who are perfectly matched, who fit sexually, each one corresponding to the other. And it also means letter writing filled with sexual subjects, with obscene references to sex.

Corrosive. A substance that eats away or destroys.

Corrosive Sublimate. Mercuric chloride; it is violently poisonous, and a strong antiseptic.

Corset Fetishism. With some men the corset as worn

Cortical

by women serves as a fetish. Other men themselves have a morbid desire to wear tight corsets

Cortical. Pertaining to the cortex, or rind

Cortical Hormone. A constituent of the suprarenal gland said to be effective in Addison's disease.

Cortin. The hormone prepared from the cortex of the adrenal glands.

Coryza. Catarrhal inflammation of the nose. Ordinary cold in the nose and head

Cosmetic. Making beautiful. Any substance used for beautifying the skin.

Costal. Pertaining to the ribs.

Costive, Costiveness. Hardness and retention of the feces. Constipation.

Counterirritant. An agent producing counterirritation such as a mustard plaster

Counterirritation. The superficial irritation of a part of the body in order to produce a good effect on another diseased part.

Counterpoison. An antidote. A poison which counteracts another poison.

Courses. Common name for menses.

Couvade. The custom among some primitive races in which a man takes to his bed and simulates the pains, etc of his wife during her confinement.

Cowper's Glands. Two glands, each about the size of a pea, situated just beyond and beneath the prostate, each having an excretory duct about an inch long, through which they empty their secretion on the floor of the urethra.

Cowperitis. Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

Coxa. The hip-joint; hip-bone.

Coxagra. Gout in the hip. Sciatica.

Coxalgia. Pain in the hip-joint.

Coxitis. Inflammation of the hip-joint.

Crab-louse. A louse infesting the genital hair. *Pediculus pubis*. A thorough application of mercurial ointment or of tincture of larkspur seed destroys them at once.

Crachotement. A desire to spit without the ability to do so.

Cracked-pot Sound. The peculiar percussion sound over a cavity in the lungs.

Cramp. A spasmodic contraction with pain.

Cranial. Pertaining to the cranium or skull.

Cranioclasty. The crushing of the skull of the fetus, when delivery otherwise is impossible.

Craniology. The study of the crania or skulls.

Craniometer. Instrument for measuring the size and shape of skulls.

Craniometry. The measurement of skulls.

Cryoscopy

Craniotabes. Thinning of the bones of the skull in rickets.

Craniotomy. A breaking up of the fetal skull. Removing the brain and compressing it. Also the excision of a part of the skull; trephining.

Cranium. The skull; the bony case in which the brain is situated.

Crapulent, Crapulous. Drunk. Excessive in eating or drinking.

Credé's Method. 1. A prophylactic measure against blindness of the newborn by the instillation into the eyes of a few drops of a solution of silver nitrate. 2. Manual expression of the placenta.

Cremaster. The muscle which draws up the testicles.

Cremor. Latin for cream.

Cremor Tartari. Cream of tartar. Bitartrate of potassium.

Crepitatio, Crepitation, Crepitus. Crackling. The grating of fractured bones. The sound heard on auscultation in pneumonia.

Crescent, Crescentic. Half-moon shaped. Shaped like the moon in the first quarter.

Cretinism. The condition of a cretin. A disease characterized by idiocy, goiter, and a dwarfed development of the organism.

Cretinoid. Resembling a cretin.

Cruelty in the Erotic Relationship. Some perverts can get sexual satisfaction only on inflicting pain on their partners. See Sadism.

Criminal Malpractice. This term is applied to illegal induction of abortion.

Crisis. The turning point of a disease.

Crookes Tube. A highly exhausted vacuum-tube used in producing X-rays.

Croup. Inflammation of the larynx and trachea with dyspnea and membranous deposit. Diphtheria of the larynx. Before the discovery of antitoxin it used to be one of the terrible scourges of childhood.

Croup, False. Spasm of the muscles of the larynx with slight inflammation.

Croupous. Pertaining to croup.

Crown, (corona). The ridge of the glans of the penis. Corona glandis.

Crucial. Decisive. A crucial point in a disease.

Crucible. A clay or platinum vessel for exposing substances to very high heat.

Crust. A scab. A dried mass of exudate on the skin.

Crutch-paralysis. Paralysis caused by pressure of crutches on the plexus of the nerves of the arms.

Cryoscopy. The determination of the freezing point of liquids, chiefly blood or urine.

Cryptogam

Cryptogam. A plant that bears no flowers.

Cryptogenic. Obscure in origin.

Cryptorchid. A person whose testicles are hidden in the abdomen, i. e., have not descended into the scrotum (cryptos—hidden, orchis—testicle).

Cryptorchidism. Retention of the testicles in the abdomen or inguinal canal.

Crystals. Solid substances of definite geometric form.

Cul-de-sac. A canal or passage without an outlet.

Culex. A genus of insects, including mosquitoes.

Culicide. A substance that kills mosquitoes and similar insects.

Culture. The cultivation of germs on suitable fluids or other media.

Culture Media. Substances used for cultivating bacteria or germs.

Cumulative. Accumulating in the system.

Cuneiform. Wedge-shaped.

Cunnilingue, Cunnilingetus. See Cunnus and Linctus. Application of the mouth to the vulva and clitoris.

Cunnilinguist. A man or woman who practices cunnilingus.

Cunnilingus. Same as cunnilingue.

Cunnus. Latin term for the vulva.

Cupping. Blood-abstraction by means of cupping-glasses.

Cuprum. Latin name for copper.

Curare. A poisonous vegetable extract paralyzing the motor nerves; the arrow-poison of South America.

Curet, Curette. A spoon-shaped instrument for scraping, chiefly the uterus.

Curettage. The process of cleaning or scraping the inside of the womb.

Curettment, Curetttement. The same as Curettage.

Current. The passage of a liquid, electricity, etc.

Curriculum. The course of study in a college.

Curvature of the Spine. A bending of the spine, due to disease such as tuberculosis or to defective muscular action. Hunchback

Cusp. The pointed crown of a tooth.

Cuspid Teeth. The four teeth that have but one pointed cup. The four canine teeth.

Cutaneous. Pertaining to the skin.

Cuticle. The epidermis or scarf-skin.

Cutis. The derma or true skin, lying under the epidermis.

Cutis Anserina. Goose-flesh, caused under the influence of cold or fear.

Cyanemia. A blue color of the blood due to imperfect oxygenation.

Cyanopia, Cyanopsia. A perverted state of the vision, rendering all objects blue.

Cystoscopy

Cyanosed. Dark blue or purplish, referred to the skin when due to poor circulation.

Cyanosis. Blue discoloration of the skin from nonoxidation of the blood.

Cyclops. A monster with both eyes fused into one.

Cyesis. Pregnancy.

***Cynophobia.** A morbid fear of dogs.

***Cypriphobia.** A morbid fear of coitus. Same as Coitophobia.

Cyst. A membranous sac containing fluid.

Cystalgia. Pain in the bladder.

Cystitis. Inflammation of the bladder.

Cystoscope. An instrument with electric light for examining the interior of the bladder.

Cystoscopy. Examining the interior of the bladder by the means of a cystoscope.

D.

Dacryagogue. Anything that increases the secretion of the tear glands, causing a flow of tears.

Dacryoeystitis. Inflammation of the lacrimal gland.

Dacryohemorrhæa. The shedding of tears tinged with blood.

Dactyiology. Conversation with the fingers, as by the deaf and dumb.

Daltonism. Color-blindness, especially blindness to red. So called from John Dalton, the great chemist, who was color-blind.

Dancing Disease, Dancing Mania. Epidemic chorea or St Vitus' dance

Dancing and Sex. Dancing is unquestionably a sex manifestation, and to many people it serves as a *sex outlet*, sometimes the only one accessible to them.

Dandruff. A scurf or white scales on the hair and the scalp. Often leading to or accompanying baldness.

Dartos. A fibrous layer under the skin of the scrotum

Day Dreaming, Sexual. Some people, deprived of a normal sexual life spend much of their time while awake in dreaming of or imagining sexual relations, various positions, etc.

Daymare. A condition similar to a nightmare but occurring while the person is awake.

Decalvant. Destroying hair, rendering bald.

Decantation. The pouring off of a liquid from the sediment at the bottom.

Decapitation. Cutting off the head of a fetus during labor, to make delivery possible.

Decidua. The mucous membrane of the pregnant womb which gradually forms an envelope for the fetus.

Decipara. A woman pregnant for the tenth time.

Decompensation. Failure of compensation, as of the heart when it ceases to function properly.

Decrepitude. Feebleness in senile persons.

Decubitus. The recumbent or horizontal posture; this is the original meaning, but is generally used as a synonym for *bedsore*, caused by long lying in bed.

Defecation. Movement of the bowels.

Defemination. The loss of female and assumption of male sexual characteristics.

Defloration, Deflowering. The rupture of the hymen by the first sexual intercourse.

Defloration, Religious. In certain religious cults, defloration or depriving maidens of their virginity was a *religious rite*.

Defloration, Mania for. Some men are insanely desirous

Defluvium

of deflowering girls and enjoy intercourse with virgins only. Other sexual relations are obnoxious to them.

Defluvium. Falling out of the hair.

Degeneration. Deterioration in structure of a tissue or an organ.

Degeneration, Alcoholic. Degeneration caused by the excessive consumption of alcohol.

Degeneration, Syphilitic. Degeneration, physical and mental, caused by syphilis.

Deglutition. The act of swallowing.

Degustation. The sense of tasting.

Dehydration. Depriving of water. Removal of the water of crystallization from a salt.

Dejecta. Feces, Excrements.

Dejection. Melancholy, despondency. Also the same as defecation.

Delactation. Weaning a child from the breast.

Dellquecence. Liquefaction of a salt by absorption of moisture from the atmosphere.

Delirium. Mental and motor excitement due to disease, or to alcohol. In the latter case it is called delirium tremens.

Delivery. Parturition; childbirth.

Delusion. A false belief, illusion or hallucination.

Delusion of Grandeur. Insanity, in which the patient believes he is Jesus, Napoleon, Rockefeller, etc.

Demented. Insane; deprived of reason.

Dementia. Feeble-mindedness or insanity.

Dementia, Paralytic. See Paresis.

Dementia Praecox. Dementia or insanity occurring in young adults.

Dementia, Syphilitic. Insanity due to softening of the brain caused by syphilis

Dementia, Senile. Insanity or feeble-mindedness due to old age.

Demi. Prefix meaning half; same as semi or hemi.

Demil-monde, Demimouduaine. A high-class prostitute. A woman who sells her favors only to the rich for a high price.

***Demonophobia.** Morbid or insane fear of the devil. Rare now, but not rare in former ages.

Demorphinization. The gradual withdrawal of morphine from a morphine addict.

Demulcent. A substance which soothes irritation of skin or mucous membranes, generally a mucilaginous or oily liquid.

Denarcotized. Freed from narcotic constituents.

Denatured. Made unnatural, made repulsive to taste or smell.

Denatured Alcohol. Alcohol to which some disagreeable

Diaphragm

substance has been added so as to make it undrinkable.

Dentifrice. Any substance used for cleaning the teeth; may be powder, paste or liquid.

Dentition. The cutting of the teeth.

Dentition, Primary. Eruption of the milk teeth.

Dentition, Secondary. Eruption of the permanent teeth.

Denture. A set of artificial teeth.

Deodorant. Destroying or simply masking offensive odors.

Deodorize. To remove odor.

Depilation. The removal of hair by the use of a depilatory, by pincers, or electrolysis. It is quite common among women because it acts as a strong sexual excitant on some men. In many places and countries the removal of the hair from the mons veneris is quite customary.

Depilatory. Any substance or agent used for destroying hair.

Depression. Melancholy. A depressed condition.

Derm, Derma. The true skin; the corium. The skin under the superficial skin which is called the epidermis.

Dermal. Relating to the skin.

Dermalgia. Neuralgia or pain of the skin.

Dermatitis. Inflammation or irritation of the skin.

Dermatologist. A specialist in the treatment of diseases of the skin.

Desiccant. Anything that has the property of drying.

Desquamation. The scaling of the outer skin, as in scarlet fever.

Detergent. A cleansing agent, like a strong soap or pumice stone.

Devil's Mistress. In the middle ages, witches were considered the devil's mistresses with whom they practiced all sorts of sexual perversions.

Devitalize. To destroy the vitality of.

Dextral. Pertaining to the right side.

Diabetes. A disease characterized by an excessive formation of sugar in the blood and an excessive flow of urine, containing sugar.

Diabetes, Conjugul. Diabetes which occurs in both husband and wife.

Diagnosis. The scientific recognition of a disease by the symptoms and various apparatus and tests.

Dipædesis. The passage of the blood-corpuscles through the walls of the blood-vessels without their rupture. Otherwise it would be a hemorrhage.

Diaphoretic. Anything that produces sweating, increases perspiration.

Diaphragm. The muscular wall between the chest and the abdomen.

Diarrhea

Diarrhea, Diarrhoea. The too frequent evacuation of the bowels, generally of a thin watery character.

Diastole. The period of dilatation of the heart. Systole is the contraction of the heart.

Diathermy, Diathermia. Heating joints or local tissues by the aid of a special high frequency current.

Diathesis. A constitutional predisposition to disease, like gouty diathesis—predisposition to gout.

Dicephalus. A double-headed monster.

Didymalgia. Pain in the testicle.

Didymitis. Same as orchitis; inflammation of the testicle.

Didymodynia. Pain in the testicle.

Didymus. Greek name for testicle.

Digestant. Any substance which helps the digestion of food in the stomach and intestines.

Digestion. Conversion of food into chyme and chyle, so that it can be absorbed into the blood and lymph.

Dilatation of Heart. An enlargement of one or more of the heart cavities, usually due to weakening of the heart muscles.

Dilator. An instrument used to dilate—the opening of the uterus, a stricture, etc.

Diplopia. Double vision.

Dippoldism. Sadism, particularly of men towards boys. So named from Dippold, a German teacher who brutally mistreated boys entrusted to his care.

***Dipsomania.** An uncontrollable desire for alcoholic beverages.

Discharge. Any morbid secretion, such as pus. Also an escape of electricity.

Discrete. Separate, not joined together; opposed to confluent. Applied especially to skin lesions.

Diseases, Secret. A term applied to venereal diseases.

Diseases, Venereal. Diseases usually (but not always) contracted during sexual intercourse. They are: gonorrhœa, syphilis and chancreoid.

Disinfectant. An agent destroying germs.

Disinclination to Marriage. May arise from numerous causes: lack of sexual desire, impotence, homosexuality, being in love with a married woman, economic conditions.

Dislocation. A displacement of organs or surfaces forming a joint.

Dispensary. Public institution where people come for treatment and go home. Different from a hospital, where the patients stay.

Dispensatory. A book describing drugs, their composition, effects, uses, doses, antidotes, etc. in much greater detail than is done in the *Pharmacopeia*.

Disseminated. Scattered.

Dissolution. Death. Also same as Solution.

Distal. Away from the center, towards the outside, the periphery.

Distance-love. By this the author understands a peculiar phase or variety of love, in which one loves his (or her) object only when away from her (or him).

Diuresis. An excessive secretion of urine.

Diuretic. A medicine that increases the flow of urine.

Diurnal Pollutions. An emission of semen while the person is awake. Occurs in people whose sexual organs have been weakened by excessive masturbation or by too frequent night pollutions. This is much more serious than night pollutions or so-called wet dreams and should be treated by a skillful specialist without delay.

Divergent. Tending or going in different directions.

Divagation. Delirium; disordered speech

Dizygotic Twins. Twins resulting from the fertilization of two separate zygotes.

Dogs, Coitus with. A not infrequent phase of the perversion of bestiality.

Dolls, Coitus with. A perversion of feeble-minded and idiots. In certain cases dolls have been made of life size for the purposes of coitus.

***Domatophobia.** Insane fear of being in a house, either alone or even with others.

Don Juan. The type of seducer, who does not enjoy so much the act of seduction as the feeling of victory. He is generally a sadistic, cruel type, who rather rejoices at the sufferings of his victims.

Dorsal. Pertaining to the back. Dorsal Postion—lying on the back.

Dorsal Nerves. The spinal nerves coming through the openings of the dorsal vertebrae.

Dorsum. The back; the posterior part of an organ, as the dorsum of the hand.

Dose. A quantity of medicine to be taken at one time.

Dose, Lethal. A dose large enough to cause death.

Dose, Maximum. The largest dose which can be given with safety, without producing disagreeable effects.

Dose, Minimum. The smallest dose capable of having any effect.

Double Love. The love for two persons at the same time. Experienced sexologists claim that it is quite possible and quite frequent.

Double Standard of Sex Morality. The opinion that a man may be more free sexually than a woman.

Douche. A stream of water from a tube or pipe directed against a part, or one used to flush out a cavity.

Douche, Vaginal. Douches used to cleanse the vagina.

Drachm. Same as Dram.

Dram

Dram. A weight of sixty grains or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a troy ounce.

***Drapetomania.** Abnormal desire to wander from home.

Drastic. A powerful and irritating cathartic causing a watery discharge.

Dropsy. An accumulation of fluid into the tissues or cavities of the body. General edema.

Dropsy, Cardiac. Dropsy due to cardiac disease.

Drug. Any substance, mineral, vegetable or animal, natural or artificial, used as a medicine.

Ducrey's Bacillus. The bacillus or germ which is the cause of chancroids.

Duct. A small tube or canal which carries off the secretion from a gland. The seminal ducts carry off the semen

Duct, Ejaculatory. A duct formed by the union of the vas and the duct of the seminal vesicle, conveying the semen into the urethra.

Duct, Prostatic. The duct which carries the secretion of the prostate into the urethra.

Duct, Spermatic. The same as the vas deferens.

Duodenum. The first part of the small intestine.

Dura, or Dura Mater. The outer membrane of the brain and spinal cord.

Dural. Relating to the dura or outer covering of the brain and spinal cord.

Dwarf. A person of stunted growth, a pygmy.

Dysbasia. Difficulty in walking.

Dyschesia. Constipation of the lower bowel. Difficulty in defecation.

Dyscrasia. A morbid state; an abnormal or impure state, caused by toxins in the blood.

Dysentery. Inflammation and ulceration of the intestinal mucous membrane, with bloody and mucous evacuations, accompanied by pain and cramps.

Dysfunction. Abnormal, weakened or impaired function.

Dysgraphia. An inability to write properly. Also writer's cramp.

Dyshormonism. An impairment in the secretion of any of the internal or endocrine glands.

Dyslalia. A defect of speech: stuttering; difficulty in articulation.

Dyslexia. The ability of a patient to read, but without understanding what he reads, at least not more than a few words or lines.

Dysmenorrhea. Difficult and painful menstruation. It may be *mechanical*, due to an obstruction to the outflow of the blood, or *membranous*, due to the exfoliation of the uterine lining at each menstruation, *ovarian*, due to a diseased ovary, or *uterine*, accompanied by painful contractions of the uterus, so severe some-

times as to resemble labor pains. Some patients suffer so much that they must go to bed for two or three days.

Dysovarism. Abnormal functioning of the ovaries.

Dyspareunia. Pain experienced by the woman during the sexual act. The pain is sometimes so severe as to make intercourse a torture. Different from vaginismus (which see).

Dyspepsia. Indigestion. Impaired or imperfect digestion. A condition in which the food is not properly digested, or the process of digestion is accompanied by pain, heartburn, a feeling of distress, gas and flatulence.

Dyspermia. An abnormal condition of the semen, either in quality or quantity.

Dysphagia. Difficulty in swallowing or inability to swallow.

Dysphasia. Difficulty in speaking consisting in leaving out words or in arranging them wrongly.

Dysphonia. Pain or difficulty in speaking

Dysphoria. Restlessness A state of ill-being, contrary to Euphoria, which is a feeling of "well-being"

Dyspnea, Dyspnoea. Difficulty in breathing; inability to catch one's breath.

Dyspermatism. Defective secretion of semen.

Dystaxis. Difficulty in standing.

Dystocia. Difficult childbirth. May necessitate the delivery of the child by forceps or Cesarean section.

Dysuria. Difficult or painful urination.

E.

Eberth's Bacillus. The bacillus which is the cause of typhoid fever.

Ebullition. Boiling.

Ebolite. Producing or rather tending to produce abortion, or hastening natural labor.

Eechymosis. An extravasation of blood into tissue, causing black and blue discoloration, as in a black eye.

Echolalia. Senseless repetition of the same words, or parrot like repetition of another's words.

Eclampsia. Convulsions occurring in women during pregnancy, labor, or after childbirth

Echthyma. Noncontagious, pustular disease of the skin.

***Economia.** A form of mental derangement characterized particularly by uncontrollable fits of temper in one's domestic relations. Outside of his or her home the person may be quite normal and even gentle.

Ectopic. Out of place.

Ectopic Pregnancy. Extrauterine pregnancy. Pregnancy taking place in the Fallopian tube or in the abdominal cavity.

Ectropion. Eversion, the turning outward of the edges of the eyelids

Eczema. A common skin disease, expressing itself by itching and secretion.

Edea. A rarely used Greek name for the genital organs

Edema. Accumulation of serum in the cellular tissue, swelling of the skin or mucous membranes.

Edematous. Relating to or marked by edema, swollen.

Edentate, Edentulous. Without teeth

Effeminacy. The acquisition of female characteristics by the male.

Efferent. Conveying *from* the center, as a nerve, *to* the muscles

Effervescent. Bubbling over, generating gas in a liquid

Efflorescent. Becoming powdery on exposure to air. Drying from loss of the water of crystallization, as occurs with certain salts

Effluvium. Exhalation; vapor, bad odor

Egocentric. Fixed upon oneself Thinking exclusively of one's own person.

***Egomania.** Abnormal self-esteem; morbid conceit.

Ejaculatio Precox or Praecox. Premature ejaculation of the semen in intercourse.

Ejaculatio Precipitata. Immediate, instantaneous ejaculation of the semen.

Ejaculatio Ante Portam. "Ejaculation before the gate," that is, even before entering the vagina.

Ejaculation. The throwing out; specifically, the throw-

Ejaculatory Duct

ing out or ejection of the semen in the male; occasionally applied also to the mucous secretion in the female.

Ejaculatory Duct. The canal which carries the semen into the urethra; it is formed by the union of the vas deferens and the duct of the seminal vesicle.

Electra Complex. The fixation of a daughter on her father. Father Complex, or sexual infatuation of a daughter with her own father. The opposite of the so-called Oedipus Complex

Electrocardiogram. A tracing recording the electromotive changes caused by the contractions of the heart.

Electrolysis. Decomposition of a chemical compound or certain body constituent by electricity.

Electron. The minute electronegative particle which revolving around the proton which is electropositive constitutes the atom.

***Electrophobia.** A morbid fear of electricity.

Element. The ultimate constituent of matter which cannot be decomposed into anything else. The opposite of a compound which consists of two or more elements.

Elephantiasis. A chronic edematous disease of the skin with hypertrophy of the subcutaneous tissue. The legs or scrotum sometimes attain an enormous size. Also called Barbados leg.

Elytrophtosis. Prolapse of the vagina.

Elytrorrhaphy. Suture of the vaginal wall.

Emasculation. Castration. Removing of the testicles, or the testicles and the penis.

Embolism. The obstruction of a blood-vessel by an embolus

Embolus. A small clot of blood, a mass of bacteria or some other substance obstructing a blood-vessel and thus preventing the circulation of the blood.

Embolus, Air. Obstruction of the circulation by a bubble of air.

Embryo. The child in the womb before the end of the third month. After that it is called Fetus.

Embryotomy. Destruction of the fetus in the womb.

Embryology. The study of embryonic evolution.

Emesis, Emisia. The act of vomiting.

Emetic. A substance that causes vomiting.

Emission. An ejaculation, or sending forth.

Emission, Seminal. Discharge, usually refers to emission taking place during sleep; pollutions; wet dreams.

Emmenagogue. Medicine stimulating the menstrual flow.

Emmenia. The menses.

Endoscope

Emmenin. A sex hormone prepared from the placenta or afterbirth.

Emollient. A remedy which softens tissues and allays irritations.

Empathy. In psychoanalysis, entering into the feelings of another person.

Emphysema. A distention of the tissues with air or other gases.

Empiric. A quack doctor who treats merely the symptoms without knowing anything of the real nature of the disease.

Empiricism. Quackery. Dependence upon experience alone, without laboratory experiments or controls.

Emplastrum. Latin name for plaster.

Empyema. The presence of pus in the pleural cavity.

Emunctor. An excretory duct or organ, like the kidneys.

Enceinte. French for pregnant; with child.

Encephalitis. Inflammation of the encephalon.

Encephaloma. A tumor of the brain.

Encephalon. The entire brain, including the cerebellum and medulla oblongata.

Encephalopathy. Any disease of the brain.

Encyesis. Pregnancy.

Encysted. Inclosed in a cyst, surrounded by a closed membranous sac.

Endarteritis. Inflammation of the innermost lining of an artery.

Endemic. Present more or less constantly in a nation or community. Refers to disease, in distinction to Epidemic.

Endocarditis. Inflammation of the lining of the heart.

Endoericitis. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the cervix of the womb.

Endocrine. Having an internal secretion.

Endocrine Organs or Endocrine Glands. Glands having no ducts and no external secretions; their secretions are absorbed by the blood. The endocrine glands are: the thyroid and parathyroids, the thymus, the suprarenals, the pituitary gland and the pineal gland. Many glands (perhaps all) that possess an external secretion, have also an internal secretion.

Endocrinology. Study of endocrine glands and of their internal secretions

Endogenous. Originating within the body.

Endometritis. Inflammation of the endometrium, or the lining membrane of the uterus.

Endometrium. Lining membrane of the uterus.

Endoscope. An instrument with a light for examining a body cavity or canal.

Endothelium

Endothelium. The internal lining membrane of the blood vessels, lymphatic vessels and serous cavities.

Enema. An injection into the rectum.

Enervate. To weaken, to diminish nervous energy.

Enervation. A weakening of nervous force.

Engorgement. Congestion with blood.

***Enomania.** Delirium tremens.

Ensiform. Sword-shaped.

Ensiform Cartilage. The sword-shaped cartilage of the sternum or breast-bone

Enteralgia. Pain in the bowels

Enteric. Intestinal

Enteroclysis. The administration of a high enema.

Enteroclysm. A rectal injection

Enterocolitis. Inflammation of the small and the large intestine.

Enterogastritis. Inflammation of the stomach and bowels

Enteroptosis. Low descent of the intestines Glenard's disease.

Enteritis. The intestines.

Enucleation. A shelling out, as of a tumor, or of the eye-ball.

Enzyme, Enzym. An unorganized ferment formed within living organisms.

Eonism. Transvestism Perversion consisting in assuming the dress, carriage and general habits of the opposite sex

Ephemeral. Lasting but a day, or a very brief time.

Epidemic. A disease affecting at once a large part of the population, and brought in from without. Like cholera or the black plague.

Epidermis. The outer layer of the skin.

Epidermization. The formation of a superficial skin.

Epididymis. The small body attached to the posterior border of the testis, gradually merging into the vas deferens.

Epididymitis. Inflammation of the epididymis; because of such an inflammation the entire testicle may seem inflamed and swollen. When both epididymes are inflamed sterility may result

Epiglottis. A thin cartilaginous plate at the root of the tongue which closes and protects the larynx during the act of swallowing. But for the epiglottis the food would enter the larynx and lungs and cause choking.

Epilation. Eradication of hair, by pulling out, the application of depilatories or electricity.

Epilatory. A remedy for removing hair. Same as Depilatory.

Erotic Literature

Epilepsy. Falling sickness. A nervous disease with loss of consciousness, and convulsions.

Epinephrin. The hormone from the medulla of the adrenal glands

Epiphora. An overflow of tears; watery-eye.

Epiphysis. The extremity of a long bone, first cartilaginous but later becoming bony.

Epispadias. An abnormality of the penis, the urethral opening being not on the end but on the dorsum, making urination difficult.

Epispastic. Any application raising a blister.

Epistaxis. Bleeding from the nose.

Epitheloma. A cancerous growth of the skin.

Epithelium. The layer of cells covering or lining all cutaneous, mucous and serous surfaces, together with the secreting cells of glands developed from them.

Epongeurs. Sexual perverts who derive sexual satisfaction from smelling the urine and feces of the opposite sex. Also called *Renifleurs*.

Eponymic. Named after some person, like Bright's Disease, Fallopian tubes.

Epulis. A small tumor of the gums or of the jaw.

Erect. Upright.

Erectile. Capable of erection. The penis contains erectile tissue.

Erection. The stiffening of the penis under sexual excitement or from some irritation.

Erector. An instrument claimed to be useful in causing erections. I found them all useless.

Erethism. Abnormal increase of nervous irritability.

Erethistic. Marked by excitement or irritability.

Ergograph. An instrument for estimating the amount of work done by muscular action.

***Ergomania, Ergosomania.** A morbid desire to be constantly working.

***Ergophobia, Ergasophobia.** A morbid aversion for any kind of work.

Erogenic Areas, or Zones. Certain parts of the body such as woman's breasts the touching or stroking of which causes sexual excitement.

Eros. The God of Love. Originated directly from *chaos* according to the oldest Greek mythology.

Erosion. Ulceration; superficial loss of tissue.

Erotic. Referring to love or sexual desire; now used generally in its grosser, physical sense.

Erotic Literature. Literature dealing with love in its various phases, spiritual and physical. While used occasionally as a synonym for pornography, such use is wrong. Pornography is coarse, vulgar obscenity whose chief purpose is to excite or irritate sexual desire, and to—sell.

Eroticism

Eroticism. Morbid sexual desire.

Erotic Symbolism. See Fetishism.

Erotocrat. An extremely virile man. A man of extraordinary sexual desire and power.

***Erotographomania.** A morbid desire to write love letters, even to imaginary persons.

***Erotomania.** Insane uncontrollable sexual passion; may lead in men to rape and other crimes, in women to accosting any man on the street

Erotopathy, Erotopathia. Any perverted sexual manifestation.

Errhine. A substance causing sneezing and nasal discharge. Used in nasal colds and congestions.

Eruption. Belching. Bringing up of gas from the stomach.

Erysipelas. An acute spreading inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, accompanied by fever and constitutional disturbances St Anthony's fire

Erythema. A superficial redness of the skin.

Erythematic, Erythematous. Reddening of the skin.

Erythrocyte. A red-blood corpuscle.

Eschar. A dry slough or crust of dead tissue, following a burn, etc.

Escharotic. A caustic or corrosive substance producing an eschar.

Esophagismus. Spasm of the esophagus, so that the person cannot swallow.

Esophagus. Canal from the pharynx or throat to the stomach, through which the swallowed food passes. The gullet

Esoterie. Arising within the organism.

Essayers. Male prostitutes carrying on indecent manipulations with female prostitutes in brothels in order to induce sexual excitement in the visitors.

***Esthesiomania.** Insanity with perverted moral feeling and senses

Estrogenic. Causing sexual heat or rut (in animals).

Estruation. Sexual heat in animals, during the season of rutting.

Estrus. Oestrus Sexual excitement in the female animal The period of heat. Rut. Breeding time.

***Etheromania.** The morbid addiction to the use of ether.

Ethnology. The study of various races and their peculiarities.

Etiologic. Relating to the cause of disease.

Etiology. The study of the causes of disease.

Eugenics. Race improvement by judicious mating in order to avoid hereditary taints, physical or mental.

Eunuch. A man from whom the testicles or testicles and penis have been removed.

Eunuchoidism. A condition *resembling* that of a eunuch. The man may possess testicles, but they function poorly or not at all.

Eupepsin. Good digestion.

Euphoria. The sense of health, of well-being.

Euthenics. The study of those *environmental* conditions which tend to raise and improve the individual and the race. Eugenics deals primarily with hereditary factors

Euthanasia. Easy death Applied to permission to end the lives of people at their request, who suffer from painful incurable diseases.

Eutocia. Easy natural childbirth.

Evacuant. A remedy increasing evacuation, or movement from the bowels.

Evacuation. Defecation. Movement of the bowels.

Evisceration. Removal of the viscera or internal organs.

Exacerbation. A sudden increased severity of symptoms, in a disease which seemed to be cured.

Exanthem, Exanthema. An eruption of the skin, occurring as a symptom of a general disease, such as measles or scarlet fever.

Excavate. To remove the superficial skin by scraping or rubbing (abrasion).

Excavation. Abrasion, rubbing off of the skin.

Excrement. The feces.

Excrementitious. Referring to the feces.

Excrecence. An abnormal outgrowth on the body.

Excreta. Feces. Feces and urine.

Excrete. To throw off waste material.

Excretion. This term is applied to a secretion which is not necessary to the body, but is excreted or thrown off. Saliva and gastric juice are secretions and their presence is necessary to the organism; but urine is unnecessary to the body; if retained too long it would prove injurious; the body must get rid of it; hence urine is an excretion.

Exfoliation. The scaling off of dead tissue, like the skin in scarlet fever.

Exhalation. The vapor given off by the body.

Exhaustion. Extreme fatigue. Extreme loss of vital power.

Exhibitionism. A sexual perversion consisting in exposure of the genitals to the opposite sex.

Exhilarant. An agent enlivening the mind, inducing gaiety.

Exhumation. Disinterment of the body after it has been buried.

Exitus, Exitus Lethalis. The fatal exit. Death.

Exodontia. Extraction of teeth.

Exodontist

Exodontist. One who extracts teeth.

Exogenous, Exogenous. Produced or originating outside of the body. The opposite of endogenous.

Exophthalmic. Pertaining to exophthalmos, abnormal protrusion of the eyeballs, as in Exophthalmic goiter.

Exophthalmos. Abnormal protrusion of the eyeballs.

Exoteric. Of external, foreign origin.

Exotic. Foreign, as exotic disease.

Expectation of Life. The average number of years that persons of a given age can normally expect to live.

Expectorant. A remedy promoting the secretion from the bronchial tubes.

Expectoration. The expulsion of the secretions from the lungs, bronchial tubes or throat.

Expiration. The act of expelling air inhaled during inspiration. Death.

Exploratory. Done with a view to exploration, like an exploratory operation or incision done to find out exactly what the matter is with the patient.

Exsanguination. The process of losing blood, of making almost bloodless.

Exsanguine. Severely anemic; bloodless.

Extensor. A muscle which causes extension of a part. The opposite to flexor.

Extirpation. The thorough removal or excision of a part or organ.

Extra-Conjugal Relations. Sexual relations with anyone besides one's husband or wife.

Extra-Marital Relations. The same as extra-conjugal.

Extragenital. Away from the genital organs. A chancre on the finger, for instance, or on the lip, is referred to as an extragenital chancre.

Extraneous. Foreign.

Extrauterine. Outside the uterus.

Extrauterine Pregnancy. A pregnancy in which the fetus is developed outside of the uterine cavity; ectopic gestation.

Extrinsic. External, outward.

F.

Facies. Latin name for face or countenance.

Facies Hippocratica. The drawn countenance preceding death. Some well people may get instantly a hippocratic facies on the receipt of bad, crushing news.

Fahrenheit's Thermometer. The common scale used in this country and in England (nowhere else) with the freezing point at 32° and the boiling point at 212°.

Fainting. Swooning, losing consciousness.

Falling of the Womb. Prolapse of the uterus. Condition in which the womb sinks down low in the vagina causing a dragging down sensation.

Falling Sickness. A common name for epilepsy.

Fallopian Tube. The oviduct. The tube which conducts the ovum from the ovary into the uterus.

Faradie. Referring to induced electric currents. From Faraday, the great physicist.

Faradization, Faradism. Application of induced currents to diseased parts

Farcy. Glanders, equinia. An infectious disease of horses, also transferable to man.

Farinaceous. Having the nature of flour or starch.

Fascia. The fibrous membrane or sheet enveloping the muscles and other tissues, beneath the skin.

Fat. Fat in women can act both as a fetish and as an anti-fetish. While some men can love only fat women, others feel a decided aversion toward obese women, no matter what other attractions they may possess, and are able to love or care for slender women only.

Father-Love. The fixation of a daughter on her father. Electra-complex.

Fauces. The throat, from the mouth to the pharynx.

Faucial. Referring to the fauces.

Fatal. Mortal, lethal, causing death.

Favus. A contagious parasitic disease of scalp with crusts. Due to the presence of a fungus. May cause baldness in spots.

Febricula. A mild fever of short duration.

Febrifuge. A remedy that lessens fever. A mild anti-pyretic.

Febrile. Referring to fever.

Fecal. Referring to the feces.

Feces, or Faeces. Excrement; the discharge of the bowels.

Fecundate. To impregnate.

Fecundation. Fertilization; impregnation.

Fecundity. The power of having offspring.

Fellatio. Coitus with *membrum virile in ore*.

Fellator, Fellatrix

Fellator, Fellatrix. Man or woman who practices fellatio.

Femoral. Referring to the femur or thigh-bone.

Femur. The thigh-bone.

Fenestrated. Having apertures or openings.

Ferment. A substance which, in small quantities, is capable of producing changes in organic substances without itself undergoing much or any change. Yeast is a ferment.

Fermentation. A chemical change produced exclusively by the action of ferments.

Fermentum. The Latin name for yeast.

Ferric. Referring to or of the nature of iron.

Ferrous. Referring to iron in a lower combination than ferric.

Ferruginous. Containing iron. Ferruginous mineral springs.

Ferrum. Latin name for iron.

Fertile. Prolific; fruitful. Capable of having children. Opposite of barren.

Fertilization. Impregnation. When the ovum has become *fertilized* by the spermatozoon, conception has taken place.

Fester. To suppurate or ulcerate.

Festination. A peculiar accelerated mode of walking in paralysis agitans and other nervous disorders.

Fetal. Referring to the fetus.

Fetation. Gestation; pregnancy, carrying a fetus.

Feticide. The killing of the fetus in the womb. Also a remedy that induces abortion.

Fetid. Having an offensive smell, stinking.

Fetishism, Fetichism. A form of sexual perversion in which the person's love becomes fixed on an article of dress, shoes, or some part of the body.

Fetor. Stench, nauseatingly offensive odor.

Fetor Ex Ore. A bad odor from the mouth. Bromopnea, halitosis.

Fetters. Chains put on their victims by sadists.

Fetus. The child in the womb, from the third to the end of the ninth month. Before the third month it is referred to as embryo.

Fever. A rise of body temperature above the normal (98.6°) with associated symptoms.

Fever Blister. Small vesicles forming on the lips as a result of fever.

Fiber. Slender thread of muscular or nervous tissue.

Fibril. A very thin fiber.

Fibrillation. A very rapid quivering of the muscular fibers of the heart.

Fibrin. The substance which causes coagulation of the blood when exposed.

Fibroma. A tumor of fibrous tissue; a fibroid tumor. Generally referred to such tumors of the uterus.

Fibula. The small outer bone of the leg. The inner larger bone is the tibia.

Filament. A thread-like structure.

Filiform. Thread-like.

Filiform Bougie. A slender bougie, used in very narrow, almost impassable strictures of the urethral canal.

Fille de Jole. French name for prostitute; literally: girl of joy.

Filter. A strainer to separate the solid particles from a fluid.

Filtrate. The liquid that has passed through a filter.

Filtration. The process of straining or filtering.

Fimbrina. A fringe.

Fimbriated. Fringed.

Finery, Love of. Love of fine, pretty clothes, silk stockings and ornaments is one of the most active causes of prostitution.

First Intention. The healing of the edges of the wound by immediate union without the formation of pus.

Fishskin Disease. See **Ichthyosis**.

Fissiparous. Reproducing or propagating by *fission* or division of cells.

Fissure. A groove or cleft.

Fissure, Anal. A narrow, line-like ulcer at the margin of the anus. Very painful.

Fissure, Palpebral. The slit between the eyelids.

Fistula. A narrow abnormal passage in the body; anal fistula, from the anus to the rectum; urinary, from the urinary tract to the exterior.

Fistula, Vesicovaginal. One opening from the bladder into the vagina.

Flaccid. Soft, flabby, relaxed.

Flagellation. Whipping or flogging as a sexual perversion.

Flagellantism. Same as Flagellomania.

***Flagellomania.** A perverse desire to either flog another person or to be flogged, in order to obtain sexual satisfaction. In the first instance it is an expression of sadism, in the second, or masochism.

Flagellum. A little lash-like tail which helps locomotion, as in the spermatozoon.

Flatulence. The presence of gas in the digestive canal.

Flatulent. Characterized by flatulence, the gas coming up through the esophagus or down through the anus.

Flatus. Gas in the alimentary canal.

Flex. To bend.

Flexion. The process of bending.

Flexor. A muscle that flexes or bends a joint.

Flirting

Flirting. Coqueting. Insincere love making for amusement or diversion. A contemptible pastime because the person flirted with may take it seriously and fall in love in earnest.

Floating. Free to move about, not firmly attached.

Floating Kidney. A movable or displaced kidney. We may also have a movable liver or movable spleen.

Floating Ribs. The free ribs—the two lower pairs, the cartilages of which are not attached to the breastbone.

Flocculent. Containing shreds; flaky, resembling tufts of wool or cotton.

Flooding. Profuse hemorrhage from the uterus, generally after child-birth or a bunglingly induced abortion.

Fluidounce. A liquid measure containing eight fluidrams or 480 minims.

Fluidram. A liquid measure containing 60 minims or drops of distilled water.

Fluor Albus. Leucorrhea. The Whites.

Fluoroscope. An apparatus for holding the fluorescent screen of calcium tungstate in x-ray examinations.

Fluoroscopy. Examination of the inner organs of the body by means of a fluoroscope.

Foetus. Same as fetus.

Follicle. A very minute gland or sac. Hair follicle, the depression in the skin from which the hair emerges.

Folliculitis. Inflammation of one or several follicles.

Folliculitis Barbae. Inflammation of the hair follicles of the beard. Barber's itch.

Follutein. A female, sex stimulating pro-hormone prepared from pregnancy-urine.

Fomentation. The application of warm compresses or poultices to the body.

Fomites. Articles of bedding or clothing capable of transmitting the contagion of a disease.

Foot-Fetishism. A very common form. Some men's "love" is concentrated exclusively on women's feet. And they needn't be pretty feet either.

Foramen. A little hole. A passage or an opening through a bone or membrane.

Forced Feeding. Compulsory feeding, as of the insane, or of those who go on a hunger strike. May be done through the rectum or through a tube inserted through the nose.

Forceps. A two-bladed instrument for seizing, holding and extracting.

Forceps, Hemostatic. Forceps used for compressing bleeding vessels.

Forceps, Obstetrical. Forceps used for extracting the child in difficult labors.

Forearm. The arm between the elbow and the wrist.

Foreign Body. Any substance in a wound or cavity which does not belong there.

Foreplay. The preliminary love play—kissing, caressing etc.—prior to sexual intercourse.

Formication. A sensation as of ants creeping over the body.

Fornication. Originally illicit sexual intercourse, now used as a coarse synonym for sexual intercourse.

Fornicatory Dolls. Certain feble-minded or perverse persons use dolls as objects for masturbation.

Fornication with Animals. See Bestiality.

Fornication with Corpses. See Necrophilia.

Fossa. A dimple, depression or furrow.

Fossa Navicularis. The dilatation and depression in the urethra in the glans penis.

Fossa Navicularis Vulvae. The depression between the fourchette and the entrance of the vagina.

Fosset, or Fossette. A dimple; a small depression.

Foudroyant. Overwhelming, thunder-like, very sudden and rapid in onset.

Fourchet or Fourchette. A transverse fold of membrane which connects the posterior ends of the labia minora.

Fragilitas. Brittleness, spoken of bones or hair.

Fragilitas Crinium. Brittleness of the hair.

Fragilitas Ossium. Brittleness of the bones.

Free Love. Love without marriage. Quite different from promiscuous love. Free love is often as permanent as the strictest monogamic marriage, even with greater mutual fidelity.

Free Love vs. Wild Love. Wild love is promiscuous, often indiscriminate love. It isn't really love at all, but promiscuous sexual intercourse.

Freemartin. The *female* of twin calves, the other calf being a male; the female calf therefore being *sterile* and exhibiting male characters.

Frenum, Frenulum. "A brake." A fold of mucous membrane as from the tongue to the floor of the mouth, or from the gum to the lips.

Frigid. Cold. Devoid of sexual feelings, incapable of experiencing an orgasm. Generally applied to women only.

Frigorific. Inducing cold.

Frigotherapy. Treatment of disease by cold.

Frost-Bite. Freezing of the skin or a part of the body from extreme cold.

Frotteurs. Rubbers. Perverts who get sexual satisfaction by rubbing against people of the other sex.

Fugitive. Wandering, as a pain.

Fulgorant. Severe, lightning-like in its onset.

Fulgorating Pain

Fulgorating Pain. Sudden pain, like a flash of lightning.

Fulminant, Fulminating. Occurring with sudden severity, like lightning.

Function. The action or work of any organ. For instance, the function of the testicles is to manufacture semen, of the stomach, to manufacture gastric juice.

Functional. Referring to the function of an organ, and not to the stucture of the organ. It is opposed to organic.

Fundus. The enlarged portion of certain hollow organs; the fundus of the uterus is the upper, top portion of the uterus.

Funiculitis. Inflammation of the spermatic cord.

Fur. A whitish coating of the tongue, seen in indigestion and fevers.

Furor Uterinus. An insatiable desire in women for sexual intercourse. Same as nymphomania.

Furs, as Sexual Excitant. It has been found that on some men soft, rich furs act as a fetish, as a sexual excitant, and many women are aware of the fact.

Furuncle. A boil; a circumscribed abscess.

Furunculosis. Condition where many furuncles are present. Generally due to rundown condition, to a poor condition of the blood favoring infection.

G.

Galactagogue. A medicine which increases the flow of milk from the breasts

Galactorrhea. An excessive flow of milk from the breasts

Galactostasis. A suppression or stoppage of the milk in the breasts.

Galvanocautery. A wire or instrument heated by a galvanic current for the purpose of cauterizing or burning out.

Gamete. Any sexual reproductive body Any germ-cell—ovum or spermatozoon.

Ganglion. 1. A nerve center. 2 An enlarged lymph gland.

Gangrene. The mortification or death of soft tissue.

Gargarism, Gargarismn. A gargle

Garter Fetishism. With some men ladies' garters serve as a fetish, of which they make large collections.

Gastralgia. Pain in the stomach.

Gastrectasis. Dilatation of the stomach.

Gastritis. Inflammation of the stomach.

Gastrodynia. Pain in the stomach.

Gastroenterostomy. The formation of a connection between the stomach and intestine, after a part of the stomach or intestine or both has been cut away.

Gastrointestinal. Relating to the stomach and intestines.

Gastromenia. Hemorrhage from the stomach, instead of menstruation.

Gastropexis. Falling down of the stomach.

Gastrosuccorrhea. Excessive secretion of gastric juice.

Gavage. Forced feeding, as of infants.

Geisha Girls. Japanese singing and dancing girls, generally engaging also in prostitution.

Gelatinize. To convert into Gelatin.

Gelatinous. Resembling gelatin; jelly-like.

Geld. To castrate, spoken of animals.

Gelding. Castration, removing of the sex glands.

Gemmiparous. Reproducing or propagating by pushing out buds See Fissiparous

General Paralysis of the Insane. Softening of the brain due to syphilis.

Generation. The begetting of offspring.

Gene. A special hereditary factor.

Genesis. Generation, procreation, origin.

Genetic. Pertaining to generation.

Genetics. The study of heredity. The science which deals with the hereditary characteristics of an individual.

Genital

Genital. Pertaining to the organs of generation.

Genitalia. The organs of generation.

Genitals. The reproductive organs; the organs of generation.

Genital Zones in the Nose. There are certain spots in the nose which have a connection with the sex organs.

Genitourinary. Pertaining to both genital and urinary organs.

Genitourinary Tract. The urinary and sexual system.

Comprises in man the kidneys, ureters, bladder, penis, urethra, testicles and epididymides, seminal ducts, seminal vesicles and prostate

Genupectoral. The knee-chest posture, the patient resting upon the chest and knees.

Geophagism. The eating of clay or earth.

Geratology. The study of old age.

Geriatrics. The part of medicine which deals especially with the ailments of old age.

Germ. A microbe or bacterium; A microorganism. The embryo in its very first stages.

Germ Cell. A cell resulting from a fertilized germinal vesicle.

Germ Disease. Any disease of microbic origin.

Germ Theory. 1. The theory of the bacterial origin of disease. 2. The doctrine of the origin of every organism from a germ.

Germicidal. Destroying germs.

Germicide. An agent destroying germs.

Germinal. Pertaining to a germ.

Germplasm. That part of the cell-protoplasm which is transmitted from one generation to another and is the basis of all hereditary characteristics.

Gerontic. Pertaining to old age.

Gerontophilia. Love of old men, particularly seen among young girls.

Gestation. Pregnancy.

Gibbosity. A protuberance or prominence. Hunchback.

Gibbous. Bunched or bulged out.

Gigantism. Abnormal overgrowth, or excessive size of the whole or a part of the body.

Gingiva. The gum.

Gingival. Relating to the gums.

Gingivitis. Inflammation of the gums.

Glabrous. Hairless, smooth, without projections.

Gland. A gland is an organ which prepares or elaborates special fluids or secretions. For instance the woman's breasts, called the mammary glands, manufacture milk; the testicles manufacture semen. Some of the glands prepare true necessary secretions like those enumerated above; others remove from the body in-

Gonococcicide

jurious or waste products, such as the sweat glands. Most of the glands have special tubes or ducts by means of which they pour out their secretions; there are some, however, which have no ducts and their products are absorbed by the blood. Such glands are called the ductless glands, or glands with internal secretion. They are also called endocrine glands. Among others, the testicle and the ovary manufacture important internal secretions which are of great importance to the organism.

Glands, Axillary. The lymph glands in the axilla or armpit.

Glands, Ductless. Glands without a duct; glands with internal secretions. Endocrine glands. See Gland.

Glands, Mammary. The milk secreting organs of the female. The breasts.

Gland, Pituitary. A term for the hypophysis of the brain.

Gland, Vaginal. One of the glands of the vaginal mucous membrane.

Glands, Vulvo-Vaginal. Bartholin's glands; small glands on each side of the vagina.

Glans. The head of the penis. It is an enlargement of the corpus spongiosum. Do not confound *glans* with *gland*.

Gleet. Chronic stage of gonorrhea with very slight discharge.

Glossitis. Inflammation of the tongue.

Glucose. Grape-sugar; the sugar of grapes and other fruits.

Gluteal. Pertaining to the buttocks.

Glutel. The large muscles of the buttocks or the back-seat

Glutinous. Viscid; glue-like.

Glycosuria. Sugar in the urine.

Godemiche. Artificial imitations of the penis, made of wood, rubber, etc.

Goggle-Eyes. The protruding eyes in exophthalmic goiter.

Golter, Goltre. An enlargement of the thyroid gland, in front of the neck.

Golter, Exophthalmic. An enlargement of the thyroid gland, accompanied by protrusion of the eyes, rapid pulse and general weakness.

Gonads. The essential sex glands, that is, the testes in the male, and the ovaries in the female.

Gonalgia. Pain in the knee.

Gonarthritis. Inflammation of the knee-joint.

Goneystitis. Inflammation of a seminal vesicle.

Gonococcemia. The presence of gonococci in the blood.

Gonococcicide. An antiseptic that kills the gonococcus.

Gonococcus

Gonococcus. The germ that is the cause of gonorrhea. Discovered by Professor Albert Neisser, and therefore often called Neisser's coccus.

Gonorrhœa. A venereal disease caused by the gonococcus germ discovered by Professor Neisser of Breslau in 1879, therefore, often referred to as gonococcal or Neisserian urethritis. The germs are shaped like coffee beans, but are microscopic and are found in pairs or multiples of two in the pus cells of the discharge, which is pure white at first and then turns yellow and finally greenish as the disease proceeds. Often accompanied by painful erections and burning micturition. The gonorrhœal discharge is very contagious.

Gonotoxin. The poison of the gonococcus.

Goose-flesh, or Goose-skin. Prominence of the skin about the hair-follicles, due to cold or fright.

Gout. A constitutional disease associated with inflammation, swelling of the joints, particularly in the big toe, uric acid in the blood. Due to too much eating and drinking with faulty elimination.

Gout. Poor Man's. Gout due to exposure, poor food, and excess in the use of malt liquor.

Graafian Follicle. A small, spherical vesicle, found in the outside layer of the ovary, which contains an ovule, or the little egg.

Grafenberg's Ring. A flexible wire ring of silver which is inserted within the uterus well above the cervical canal and left there for an indefinite period for the purpose of prevengence.

Graft. Transplanted living tissue, as of the skin or bone.

Grain. 1. A seed of cereals. 2. The smallest division of a pound— $\frac{1}{4000}$ of a pound, or $\frac{1}{480}$ of a Troy ounce.

Gram. The unit of weight of the metric system, 15.432 grains (nearly $15\frac{1}{2}$) troy.

Graophilin. Love of middle-aged or old women, particularly seen in some adolescent young men.

Graphology. The study of the handwriting for the purpose of diagnosing nerve-disease and character.

Graphospasm. Writer's cramp.

Graves' Disease. See Goiter, Exophthalmic.

Gravid. Pregnant; being with child.

Greek Love. A term for homosexuality. It is questionable however whether Greek love was physical or purely "platonic."

Green-Blindness. An inability to distinguish the color green.

Green Sickness. See chlorosis.

Grip, Grippe. Common term for influenza or the "flu."

Grippal. Pertaining to influenza.

Gynephobia

Groin. The part where the abdominal wall joins the thigh.

Gross Lesion. A lesion perceptible to the eye.

Gumma. (plural gummata). Syphilitic swelling, making its appearance in the tertiary stage of the disease. There is no organ or tissue in which a gumma may not appear. We have gummata of the muscles, of the bones, of the liver, of the lungs, of the brain, etc.

Gummatus. Resembling a gumma, or of the character of a gumma.

Gustatory. Pertaining to the sense of taste.

Guts. Common name for the intestine.

Gutta. Latin name for drop.

Guttatim. Drop by drop.

Gymnasium. A place for systematic muscular exercise. In Europe a gymnasium corresponds to our High School or College.

Gymnastics. Systematic bodily exercise.

Gynandria, Gynandrom. See Hermaphroditism.

Gynatresia. Imperforation of, or closure of the vagina.

Gynocracy. The rule or domination of women which is claimed by some to have existed in some races, in primitive times.

Gynecologic. Pertaining to gynecology.

Gynecologist. Specialist in diseases of women.

Gynecology. The science of the diseases of women.

Gynecomastia. Large development of the breasts in men.

***Gynephobia.** A morbid aversion to the society of women.

H.

Habit. Predisposition, temperament. Fixed tendency caused by frequent repetition.

Habitat. The natural locality in which an animal lives or a plant grows.

Habituation in Love. This is a medal with two sides to it. In some cases "habituation" may be the cause of coolness, boredom; in others quite the contrary, one or both parties may become so indispensable to each other that life alone becomes unbearable.

***Habromania.** A form of insanity in which the patient feels gay or gaily boisterous.

Hacking Cough. A frequent short cough.

Half-World. *Demi-monde.* A term applied to high-class expensive prostitutes or mistresses.

Half-Virgins. *Demi-vierges.* Girls who permit and participate in all sexual activities, except actual *normal* sexual intercourse.

Hair. Woman's hair plays a great role as a sexual attraction and often reaches the degree of a fetish.

Hair Clippers or Shearers. Sexual perverts who get satisfaction by stealing, clipping or shearing women's hair.

Halitosis. Foul breath. Bad odor from the mouth. *Bromopnea*

Halitus. The expired breath; a vapor.

Hallucination. A false perception; a subjective perception of something that does not exist.

Hallux. The great toe.

Hallux Valgus. An outward bending of the great toe.

Halux Varus. An inward bending of the great toe.

Hand Fetishism. With some men woman's hand is a definite fetish. They can love women with hands of a certain shape and size only, generally small, soft, flexible; there are some hand fetishists however who love only large, firm, strong hands.

Handkerchief Fetishism. A perversion in which the man collects handkerchiefs of his beloved object or of any woman.

Hapalgesia. Pain on mere touch.

***Haphephobia.** A morbid fear of touching things or of being touched.

Hard Chancre. The true chancre; the first symptom and stage of syphilis.

Harelip. A congenital fissure of the lip.

Harem. Collectively, the several wives of a mohammedan. Seraglio. Also the apartments of such women.

Hartshorn

Hartshorn. A common name for ammonia.

Hasheesh, Hashisch, Hashish. Indian Hemp. The dried stems and leaves of *Cannabis Indica*. In some people it causes pleasant dreams and sexual excitement.

Haut Mal. A severe form of epilepsy.

Hawking. An effort at raising phlegm from the throat.

Hay Asthma or Fever. Autumnal catarrh. A seasonal disease of the nasal mucous membrane with coryza, catarrhal inflammation and lacrimation. The attack recurs annually at about the same time of the year.

Heart, Fatty. Fatty degeneration of the muscular fibers of the heart, or a fatty deposit around the heart.

Hebe. The Goddess of Youth.

Hebefrenia. Adolescent insanity. A peculiar form of insanity incident to the age of puberty, usually marked by melancholy.

Heberden's Disease. See Angina pectoris.

Hebetic. Referring to adolescence Pubertal or Puberal.

Hebetude. Dullness of the senses and of the intellect; indifference, lethargy.

Hectic. Pertaining to phthisis. Feverish.

Hectic Fever. The fever and bright flush on the cheeks of phthisis.

Hectic Flush. The feverish reddening of the cheeks in tuberculosis.

***Heliophobia.** A morbid fear of sunlight.

Heliotherapy. Treatment of disease, by exposure to sunlight.

Hellenic Love. Greek love. Homosexuality.

Helminth. An intestinal worm.

Helminthagogue. Remedy that expels intestinal worms.

Helminthiasis. The presence of worms in the intestines.

Hematemesis. The vomiting of blood.

Hematic. Bloody, or relating to blood.

Hematica. Remedies improving the blood.

Hematinic. A remedy which improves the quality of the blood.

Hematocele. An effusion of blood into the tunica vaginalis of the testicle.

Hematogenic. Causing the formation of or forming blood.

Hematoma. A swelling containing effused blood.

Hematometra. Retention of menstrual blood in the uterus.

Hematopoetic. Blood-forming.

Hematosalpinx. A distention of the Fallopian tube with blood.

Hematospermia. The presence of blood in the semen.

Hematuria. The presence of blood in the urine.

Hemianaesthesia. A loss of sense of pain on one side of the body.

Hermaphrodite

Hemianesthesia. A loss of sensibility to touch on one side of the body.

Hemianopia, Hemianopsia. Blindness of one-half of the visual field

Hemicrania. Neuralgia of one half of the head; migraine

Hemiplegia. Paralysis of one side of the body.

Hemiplegia, Alternate. Paralysis affecting one side of the face, and the trunk and extremities of the opposite side.

Hemoglobin. The red coloring matter of the blood.

Hemoglobinuria. The presence of hemoglobin in the urine, giving it a dark reddish color

Hemolysis. The breaking up of the red blood-corpuscles.

Hemophilia. Abnormal tendency to hemorrhage. A very peculiar hereditary disease. The least cut or bruise, or extraction of a tooth may cause a hemorrhage which it is difficult to stop.

***Hemophobia.** A morbid fear of the sight of blood; or of being bled or of bleeding.

Hemoptysis. The spitting of blood.

Hemorrhage. Any kind of bleeding, internal or external.

Hemorrhage, Capillary. Oozing of blood from the capillaries or very small arteries.

Hemorrhage, Postpartum. A flow of blood following labor.

Hemorrhage, Vicarious. A discharge of blood occurring in an abnormal situation. For instance in vicarious menstruation, the loss of blood may take place from the nose regularly every month, instead of from the uterus.

Hemorrhoids, Piles. Small blood-tumors at the anal orifice, or within the anus. When they are outside the anal sphincter they are external hemorrhoids; if inside the sphincter they are called internal.

Hemospermatism. Blood in the semen.

Hemostasia, Hemostasis. The stagnation of blood in a part.

Hemostatic. A remedy or appliance used to stop hemorrhage.

Hemothorax. Effusion of blood into the chest.

Hepatalgia. Pain in the liver.

Hepatic. Referring to the liver.

Hepatitis. Inflammation of the liver.

Hepatogenic, Hepatogenous. Produced by the liver.

Heredity. Acquired by inheritance.

Hereditary Ataxia. A hereditary form of ataxia.

Hermaphrodisim, Hermaphroditism. The condition of a hermaphrodite. See next word.

Hermaphrodite. One who has the generative organs of both sexes. I feel very strongly inclined to say that

Hermetic

there is no such thing as a hermaphrodite. I know of no authentic case of a person who had both testicles and ovaries, both penis, vagina and uterus. There are certain malformations in which a very elongated clitoris may simulate the penis, or in which a hypospadias or a deep scrotal or perineal cleft may simulate the vagina, but such conditions are very far from true hermaphroditism. Many people exhibit a peculiarly morbid interest in hermaphrodites, and I am sorry to have to disillusion them; but there are no true hermaphrodites

Hermetic. Protected from air; air tight.

Hernia. A rupture. The protrusion of an organ through the wall containing it. The commonest kind is hernia of a part of the intestines.

Hernia, Inguinal. Hernia protruding into the inguinal canal.

Hernia, Serotai. Inguinal hernia in which the protrusion has entered the scrotum.

Hernia, Strangulated. A tightly constricted hernia. It cannot be reduced, passage of the feces becomes impossible, the circulation of the blood is stopped so that gangrene may set in. Very dangerous and must be operated on at once

Herniotomy. Operation for the relief of hernia.

Herpes. An eruption consisting of small blisters or vesicles. If it occurs on the genital organs it is called Herpes genitalis or progenitalis.

Hetaira, Hetaera, Hetera. In ancient Greece, cultured women who entertained prominent men intellectually and sexually. High class courtesans.

Heterogamy. Unlikeness in secondary sexual characteristics; the preference for such unlikeness.

Heterolalia. A disorder of speech in which meaningless or inappropriate words are involuntarily substituted for those intended.

Heteromorphous. Of abnormal or different form.

Heterosexual. Feeling attraction for the opposite sex, which is the normal condition.

Hexadactylous. Having six fingers or toes

Hiatus. An aperture or opening. Occasionally used as a synonym for the vulva.

Hibernation. Sleeping throughout the winter.

Hiccup, Hiccough. A spasmodic inspiration suddenly stopped by a spasmodic closure of the glottis.

Hidrosis. Excessive sweating.

Hirsute. Covered with excessive coarse hair; hairy.

Hirsuties. Excessive growth of hair.

Histology. Microscopic study of the structure of tissues.

Hives. An eruption on the skin caused by improper food, etc; urticaria.

Homeopathy. A system of medicine founded by Samuel Hahnemann which claims that those medicines cure diseases which in health produce symptoms similar to those of the disease; the doses used are exceedingly small.

Homesickness. Longing for home; nostalgia. May become so severe as to lead to attempts at suicide.

Homogamy. Identity or similarity of race and individual and such preference in marriage.

Homogeneous. Having the same nature or consistency; uniform

Homogenous. Of the same origin.

Homo Mollis. Soft man. In ancient Rome a designation of homosexuals.

Homonymous. Of the same nature or position.

Homosexuality. Abnormal sexuality consisting in the attraction towards persons of the same sex. Applies equally to men and women, because the word "homo" is not the Latin "homo" meaning *man*, but the Greek "homo" signifying *the same*. A homosexual woman is one who feels an attraction for women only. Homosexuality is almost without exception congenital. It is a deplorable pitiable abnormality, but it is not a vice or a crime and should not be considered a punishable offence.

Honeymoon. The first month of married life. A wedding trip.

Honorarium. A physician's fee.

Hordeolum. A stye; furuncle on the eyelid.

Hormone. A chemical substance produced in one part or organ which, passing into the blood-stream, stimulates other organs to activity. The secretions of the ductless organs (see Gland) are hormones.

Horrors. A common name for delirium tremens.

Hottentot Apron. Hypertrophy of the labia minora of the vulva in Hottentot women.

Hourglass Contraction. An irregular contraction of the uterus, with narrowing in the center.

Housemaid's Knee. An inflammation of the bursa of the kneecap, from scrubbing floors on the knees. We don't see this condition now.

Houses of Accommodation. Houses where men and women make appointments to meet for sexual purposes.

Houses of Assignment. Same as Houses of Accommodation.

Houses of Prostitution. Houses in which women who practice prostitution live permanently. Brothels, bordels.

Humerus. The large bone of the upper arm.

Humor. An old term for any fluid of the body.

Humoral

Humoral. Referring to the natural fluids of the body.

Hunterian Chancre. Hard chancre; the initial lesion of syphilis.

Hutchinson Teeth. The upper middle incisors with a notch in them; a symptom of hereditary syphilis.

Hybrid. Having parents of different species.

Hydragogue. Purgative; a strong cathartic causing watery discharge.

Hydrargism. Undesirable effects produced by mercury; spitting and tremors are some of the symptoms. Also called mercurialism. If carefully administered by a competent physician mercury should produce no toxic symptoms.

Hydrargyria. Same as Hydrargism.

Hydrargyriasm. Mercurial poisoning. Same as Hydrargism.

Hydrargyrum. Latin name for mercury; quicksilver.

Hydrarthrosis. White swelling; a watery or serous effusion in a joint.

Hydremia. A watery condition of the blood; containing proportionately too few red corpuscles.

Hydrocele. A swelling which consists of an effusion of the watery or serous part of the blood into the sac which surrounds the testicle and the spermatic cord. Condition not serious, but if neglected may reach an enormous size and by its pressure on the testicle may interfere with the function and vitality of the latter.

Hydrocephalus. A collection of water in the head. Dropsy of the brain.

Hydrology. A treatise on water and its various uses.

Hydrometra. A collection of serous or watery fluid in the womb.

***Hydrophobia.** Fear of water; a symptom of rabies. Used as a synonym of rabies in man.

***Hydrophobophobia.** A morbid fear of getting hydrophobia.

Hydrorrhea. A copious watery discharge.

Hydrothorax. A collection of serous or watery fluid in the chest.

Hygiene. The science of health.

Hygiene, Sexual. Sexual hygiene comprises all the knowledge necessary to live a healthy, satisfactory sex life. It teaches venereal prophylaxis, the proper moderation in the number of sex relations, prevention or prevention of undesirable conception and so forth.

Hygroscopic. Absorbing moisture from the air.

Hymen. The membrane which partially closes the vaginal orifice in virgins. Generally ruptured during the first intercourse. However the absence of the hymen

does not necessarily mean that the girl had indulged in sex relations. It may be absent congenitally, it may have been ruptured during a physical examination by a physician, by the nozzle of a syringe, etc.

Hyperacidity. An excess of acidity.

Hyperadrenia. Excessive secretion by the adrenal glands.

Hyperalgesia. Excessive sensibility to pain.

Hyperalgin. Excessive pain.

Hyperdynamia. Excessive muscular restlessness.

Hyperdynamia Uteri. Excessive contraction of the uterus during childbirth.

Hyperemesis. Excessive vomiting.

Hyperemesis Gravidarum. Excessive vomiting in pregnant women. Sometimes so severe that an abortion must be induced in order to save the woman's health and life.

Hyperemia. Excessive amount of blood in any given part of the body.

Hyperesthesia. Excessive sensibility or sensitiveness.

Hypergonadism. Excessive secretion of testes or ovaries.

Hyperhedonia. An abnormal increase of the sensation of pleasure. Also excessive sexual feeling.

Hyperhidrosis. Excessive sweating.

Hyperidrosis. The same as hyperhydrosis.

Hypermastia. An excessive development of the breasts in either men or women.

Hypermetropia. Farsightedness.

Hypopia. Same as Hypermetropia.

Hyperplesia. High blood pressure.

Hyperpituitarism. Abnormal over-activity of the pituitary gland, marked by gigantism (acromegaly) and excessive hair growth.

Hyperplasia. Overgrowth of a part.

Hyperpyrexia. Excessively high fever

Hyperthyroidism. Overactivity of the thyroid gland. Produces symptoms of goiter or Graves' Disease.

Hypertrichiasis, Hypertrichosis. Extreme hairiness.

Hypertrophy. The overgrowth and enlargement of an organ or tissue.

Hypnagogic State. The condition between waking and sleeping, existing just before falling asleep and immediately before waking.

Hypnagogue. Inducing sleep.

Hypnotic. A remedy inducing sleep.

Hypnotism. An induced condition resembling sleep but in which the subject is strongly under the influence of suggestion; his attention is concentrated on the ideas suggested by the hypnotizer, but he is oblivious to everything else.

Hypnotism and Sex

Hypnotism and Sex. The influence of a person on one of the opposite sex is sometimes so strong, so overpowering, so resistant to all advice and countersuggestions that we have a right to speak of "hypnotic" influence.

Hyponecidity. Deficient acidity

Hypocondria, Hypochondriasis. Morbid depression, with constant anxiety regarding one's health or mind.

Hypocondriac. A person suffering from Hypochondria.

Hypodermatic. Same as Hypodermic.

Hypodermic. Subcutaneous. Under the skin. Applied to injections of medicine

Hypodermoclysis. The injection of fluids, such as saline solution, under the skin to supply a lack of blood.

Hypomastia. Abnormal smallness of the breasts in women

Hypophysis Cerebri. Same as the pituitary body or gland

Hypospadia, Hypospadias. A congenital fissure or opening in the under surface of the penis. Makes urination and sexual intercourse difficult.

Hystera. Greek name for the uterus or womb. The word hysteria is derived from it, as the Greeks thought that hysteria is caused by an up and down movement of the womb.

Hysterectomy. The cutting out of the womb.

Hysteria. A neurosis or psychoneurosis with abnormal sensations, emotions or paroxysms, fits of laughing and crying, convulsions, facial contortions and abnormal actions.

Hysterics. An attack of hysteria.

Hysterodynia. Pain in the womb.

Hysteroepilepsy. Hysteria with epileptiform convulsions. A major form of violent hysteria.

***Hysteromania.** The same as Nymphomania; but is sometimes used to designate hysterical mania.

Hysteroptosis. Falling or prolapse of the womb

Hysterotomy. Incision of the uterus. Cesarean section.

I.

Ichor. A thin purulent discharge from ulcers.

Ichthyosis. Fish-skin disease, a chronic hypertrophy and induration of the skin with roughness and scale-formation.

Icteric. Pertaining to jaundice.

Icterus. Jaundice.

Icterus Neonatorum. Jaundice in the new born.

Ideophaenia. Insanity with extreme perversion of ideas.

Idiopathy. A peculiar primary diseased condition originating apparently without any outside cause.

Idiosyncrasy. A peculiar susceptibility to certain drugs or influences. A dose of a drug which may have no effect on most people may produce extremely severe effects on people having an idiosyncrasy toward that drug.

Idiot. A person with congenital defective mental development.

Idiocy. Congenital imbecility.

Ileum. The lower half of the small intestines.

Ileus. Intussusception or a twisting of the bowels. A very serious condition, usually demanding an operation.

Iliac. Pertaining to the ilium or flanks.

Illegitimate Children. Children born out of wedlock, from parents who were not married.

Illegitimate Mothers. Unmarried mothers.

Illusion. A false perception of an external object, the mistaking for something what it is not.

Imbecility. Mental weakness or defect, not as low as idiocy

Immissio Penis. The introduction of the male organ into the vagina.

Immiscible. Not capable of mixture, like oil and water.

Immobilization. The act of rendering a part immobile.

Immorality, Sexual. The idea that sexual immorality, including sexual perversions, is more prevalent in our age than formerly is grossly erroneous. The savages, as well as the Greeks, Romans etc. were much more "immoral" than we are

Immune. Safe from being attacked by a certain disease; protected by inoculation.

Immunity. Freedom from risk of infection, either because the person has already had the disease, or because he has been vaccinated against it.

Immunization. The act of rendering immune.

Imperforate. Without opening; not open or pervious, like an imperforate hymen.

Impermeable. Impervious to fluids.

Impervious

Impervious. Not permitting of a passage.

Impotence, Impotency. The inability to perform the sexual act properly with satisfaction to the man and the woman, due to the weakness or complete lack of any or all of the factors essential to potency. There are two kinds of impotence, organic, which requires medical treatment, and psychic, which requires psychological adjustment. Most common form of impotence is premature ejaculation. Causes of impotence: masturbation, too frequent pollutions, prostatic congestion, urethral congestion, gonorrhea, stricture as a result of gonorrhea, unfavorable organic conditions of the penis and the testes, abnormalities or atrophy of the testes, hydrocele, hernia, rupture, varicocele, diseases of the prostate gland, phimosis, old age, sexual excess, sexual abstinence, coitus interruptus, certain drugs, worry, severe fright, intense intellectual pursuits, intense desire.

Impregnation. Rendering pregnant; fecundation; fertilization.

Inanimate. Not living; dead; never having had life.

Inanition. Extreme exhaustion from starvation.

Inbreeding. Breeding by continual mating of closely related parents.

Incarcerated. Imprisoned, caught and compressed, as a hernia.

Incest. Sexual intercourse between very near relatives, like brother and sister, father and daughter.

Inclineration. Complete burning up. Cremation. Reduction to ashes.

Incisor Teeth. The four front teeth in each jaw.

Incompatible. Not capable of being united in the same solution or mixture. Not capable of living together because of antagonism of characters.

Incontinence. 1. Involuntary evacuation of feces or urine. 2. Excessive indulgence in sex relations.

Incoordination. An inability to produce coordinate muscular movements; or to walk properly.

Incretions. Internal secretions, the secretions of the internal glands.

Incrustation. The formation of a crust.

Incubation. The period between the contraction of an infection and the appearance of the first symptoms of the disease.

Incubus. An imaginary male demon who during the night has forcible intercourse with women. Also a nightmare.

Indeterminate Sex. Indefinite sex, partaking of the characteristics of either sex.

Indicanuria. The presence in the urine or an excess of indican; a sign of intestinal putrefaction.

Inflammation

Indigenous. Native to a place or country where it exists.

Indigestible. Not digestible, or digestible with difficulty.

Indigestion. Dyspepsia; non-digestion of the food; or incomplete digestion, with cramps, eructation of gas.

Indolent. Sluggish; of slow development.

Induced. Same as produced. Induced abortion—artificial abortion.

Indurate, Indurated. Hardened.

Inebriant. Intoxicating. Capable of making drunk.

Inebriation, Inebriety. A drunken condition.

In Extremis. At the end; at the point of death.

Infant. A babe, a child less than two years of age.

Infanticide. The murder of an infant.

Infantile Genital Organs. In some adults the genital organs remains almost as small as during infancy or childhood.

Infantile Uterus. In some women the uterus does not develop but remains as small as in childhood. In such cases no pregnancy is possible.

Infantilism. The persistence of childish characteristics, either physical or mental, into adult life.

Infarct. A hemorrhagic or necrotic area produced by the obstruction of an artery.

Infatuation. Being in love or "in passion" to such a degree as to obscure rational judgment. There is no question that infatuation partakes of the character of a *disease*; the person that is the object of the infatuation may be of the most commonplace character, both physically and mentally; the rest of the world may be utterly unable to see "what he saw in her" or "what she saw in him." On the other hand the infatuated person may ruin his entire future, may even risk his life, in order to obtain the object of his infatuation. Another point: an infatuation may die out just as rapidly as it was born, which is not the case with true love.

Infect. To communicate a disease, generally by transmitting disease-germs.

Infection. Contracting a disease by infectious disease germs.

Infectious. Of the nature of infection; transmitted by infection with or without actual contact.

Infibulation. The operation of fastening the prepuce over the glans penis, or of fastening together the labia majora of the vulva, so as to prevent sexual intercourse.

Infiltration. Interpenetration of a fluid or gas into an organ or a tissue.

Infiltration, Fatty. A deposit of fat in the tissues.

Inflammation. A condition characterized by hyperemia, pain, heat, redness and swelling.

Influenza

Influenza. A contagious epidemic catarrhal disease with prostration and varying symptoms such as headache, insomnia and mental depression; grip or grippé.

Infraclavicular. Below the clavicle or collar-bone.

Infracostal. Below the ribs.

Infusoria. A class of protozoa. Found in *infusions* after being exposed to air.

Ingestion. The introduction of food or any other material into the body.

Ingravescent. Becoming more and more severe.

Ingravidation. Impregnation.

Ingredient. Any part of a compound or mixture.

Inginal. Pertaining to the groin.

Inhale. To draw in the breath; inspire.

Inheritance. The receiving of characteristics from one's ancestors.

Inheritance, Criss-Cross. The transmission of maternal characters to the sons and of paternal to the daughters.

Inherited. Received by nature from one's ancestors.

Inhibit. To check or restrain.

Inhibition. The restraint of function in an organ. Repression. The involuntary inability to realize certain desires or impulses.

Inhibitory. Checking, restraining, preventing.

Inhumation. Burial of the dead in the ground; also burying substances in warm earth or dung so as to keep them at a constant heat.

Injected. Congested, with full vessels.

Innocent. Benign; not harmful; not contracted in a reprehensible manner. For instance, innocent syphilis—contracted in an innocent manner, not by sexual intercourse.

Inoculable. Capable of being inoculated.

Inoculation. The introduction of a specific virus into the system, vaccination.

Inorganic. Devoid of organized structure, like stones, salts.

Insalivation. The mixing of the food with saliva during the chewing.

Insalubrious. Unhealthy.

Insanity. Mental derangement; madness, generally more or less permanent.

Insanity, Climacteric. Occurring at about the end of middle age.

Insanity, Maniac-Depressive. A common kind of insanity in which mania alternates with melancholia.

Insanity, Menstrual. Insanity occurring during the menstrual period.

Insanity, Moral. The kind of insanity in which the person loses all judgment as to right and wrong, and

Introitus Vaginae

is capable of committing the most cruel, most outrageous crimes.

Insemination. The introduction of semen; the artificial introduction of semen into the uterus, so as to cause impregnation, when pregnancy in the natural manner is impossible

Insidious. Developing very slowly without manifest symptoms; hidden or stealthy.

In Situ. In the natural place or position.

Insolation. Sunstroke. Exposure to the sun.

Insoluble. Incapable of solution.

Insomnia. Wakefulness, inability to sleep.

Insomnia in Relation to Sex. The lack of a satisfactory sex life, or of any sex life at all, is one of the most common, though little recognized, causes of insomnia.

Inpiration. The inhalation of air into the lungs
Breathing-in.

Inspissated. Thickened, as by evaporation, as inspissated bile.

Instep. The arch of the foot.

Instillation. A pouring-in of a fluid drop by drop.

Instinct. A natural impulse that, though unreasoning, prompts us to act in a manner beneficial to us.

Instrumental Delivery. Labor requiring forceps.

Insufficiency. Incapacity of normal action.

Insufflation. The blowing of powder into a cavity.

Insulin. A hormone obtained from the "islands of Langerhans" of the pancreas and indispensable in the treatment of diabetes.

Integument. The covering of the body; the skin.

Intemperance. The immoderate use of food or drink, or both

Intercostal. Between the ribs

Intercourse. Coitus, coition, copulation. The usual term for the sex act

Intercurrent. Occurring between.

Interdigital. Between the fingers.

Intermedin. Hormone from intermediate part of pituitary.

Intermission. An interval, as between paroxysms.

Intermittent. Occurring at intervals.

Interne. A resident physician of a hospital.

Intestine. The digestive canal from the stomach to the anus.

Intima. The innermost coat of the blood vessels.

Intracellular. Within a cell

Intracranial. Within the skull.

Intramuscular. Within a muscle.

Intrauterine. Within the womb.

Intravenous. Within a vein.

Introitus Vaginae. The entrance into the vagina.

K.

Karezza. Prolonged sexual intercourse without ejaculation.

Katabolism. Catabolism. Destructive metabolism. The process by which our tissues are broken down into waste products or substances of simple chemical composition. The opposite of *anabolism*, which is the constructive metabolism or the process of building up tissues from our food.

Kathode. The negative pole of a galvanic battery.

Keloid. A hard fibrous growth, usually occurring at the site of a scar.

***Kenophobia.** A fear of large empty spaces.

Kephyr. A variety of fermented milk.

Kept Woman. A common name for a woman who is supported by a man for the sake of sexual relations. It is a grossly sexual relation without love in it.

Keratitis. Inflammation of the cornea of the eye.

Keratosis. A form of skin disease with hardened and thickened epidermis.

Kidney. The organ which secretes urine, one on each side.

Kidney, Floating. One loosely attached and displaced, generally downward.

King's Evil. Scrofula. It was supposed to be curable by the King's touch.

Kissing. As practiced by the Western nations it is of comparatively recent origin. Primitive races and some races of to-day do not attach the same significance to the kiss that we do, and to some the passionate kiss is unknown.

Klebs-Loeffler's Bacillus. The germ which causes diphtheria.

Kleptolagnia. Kleptomania associated with sexual excitement

***Kleptomania.** A morbid desire to steal, when there is no economic necessity to do so. Claimed by some to be a "sexual outlet."

***Kleptophobia.** A morbid fear of becoming a thief.

Koprography. Extremely vulgar and obscene writing.

Koprolalin. Coprolalia. Involuntary vulgar and obscene speech

Kraurosis. Shrivelling and dryness of a part.

Kraurosis Vulvae. Shrivelling and dryness of the vulva in old women, particularly those who have had no sex life

Kumiss, Kumys. Fermented mare's milk.

Osis. Hump-back; hunchback; angular curvature of the spine. Pott's curvature.

L.

Labia. The lips. Singular: Labium—lip.

Labia Majora. "The larger lips." Two cutaneous folds from the mons veneris to the perineum. Together with the "smaller lips" they constitute the vulva.

Labia Minora. "The smaller lips." The two smaller folds enclosed within the labia majora.

Labial. Pertaining to the lips.

Labor. Childbirth. Parturition; a bringing forth of young.

Labor, Induced. Childbirth brought on by artificial means.

Labor, Instrumental. Labor in which instruments (forceps) are used.

Labor, Postponed. Delayed beyond the nine months.

Lacerated. Torn.

Lachrymal. The same as Lacrimal, relating to tears.

Lacrimal. Lacrimal. Pertaining to tears.

Lacrimation. An excessive secretion of tears.

Lactagog, or Lactagogue. A remedy increasing milk secretion. Same as Galactogogue.

Lactant. Suckling.

Lactation. The nursing of a child. The time of suckling.

Lactation as Sexual Stimulus. On many women nursing a child acts as a very distinct sexual stimulus.

Lactation as a Prevenceptive. Many women will not conceive as long as they nurse a child. In others however it is a very unreliable prevenceptive.

Lacteal. Pertaining to milk.

Lacteals. The lymphatics of the small intestine that take up chyle.

Lacteous. Milky.

Lactigenous. Milk-producing.

Lactose. Sugar of milk.

"Ladies' Friend." Generally applied to various prevenceptives.

Lallation. A form of speech defect in which the *r* is pronounced like *l*.

***Lalophobia.** Stutter-spasm, with fear or dislike of speaking.

Lambdism. Same as Lallation.

Lancet. A very narrow two-edged surgical knife.

Lanugo. The downy hair of the fetus.

Laparotomy. Operation in which the abdomen is cut open or incised.

Lapis. Latin name for stone.

Laryngismus. A spasmodic contraction or closure of the larynx.

Laryngitis. Inflammation of the larynx.

Laryngoscope

Laryngoscope. An instrument for examination of the larynx

Larynx. The upper part of the windpipe; organ of voice, containing the vocal cords

Latent. Hidden, concealed, not manifest.

Lateral. Pertaining to the side.

Lathering. A sexual perversion consisting in a person demanding to be lathered with, or lathering his partner with soap

Laughing Gas. Nitrous oxid, used in dental surgery.

Lavatory Fetishism. One of the numerous sex perversions consisting in the pervert haunting lavatories or water closets, to watch and smell

Laxative. A mild purgative or aperient.

Legitimacy. The state of being born in wedlock.

Lens. 1 A transparent convex or concave glass disc. 2. The crystalline lens of the eye.

Lentigo. Freckles; circumscribed spots on the skin.

Leper. One affected with leprosy.

Lepra. Leprosy

Leprosy. An endemic, chronic, malignant disease with cutaneous and other lesions, due to bacillus leprae; the hands and feet become deformed, the fingers and toes often fall off

Lesbian. Female homosexual, living with another female homosexual. Derived from the island of Lesbos, on which the poetess Sappho, who was supposed to be a homosexual, lived.

Lethal. Deadly; fatal; causing death.

Lethargy. A condition of extreme drowsiness and apathy; prolonged unconsciousness from which the patient may be aroused only immediately to relapse again

Letter-Blindness. A mental condition in which there is an inability to comprehend letters.

Letter Writing as Sexual Outlet. This is a well-known outlet for some people who cannot lead a normal sex life. They write passionate or extremely obscene letters to women (or men) they love, or to entirely imaginary, nonexistent persons.

Leucocytes. The white corpuscles of the blood.

Leucoderma. "White skin." A loss or absence of pigment in the skin

Leukemia, Leukæmia. An almost invariably fatal disease with a great increase in the number of leukocytes in the blood.

Leukocytosis. An increase in the number of white corpuscles in the blood.

Leukonychia. White spots or bands on the finger nails.

Leukorrhea. A discharge from the vagina of a white or yellowish white, rather viscid fluid, consisting chiefly

Lithotripsy

of mucus, but occasionally containing pus cells. Generally very obstinate and requires prolonged treatment. "The Whites."

Limson. A love affair in which real love plays but a very small part.

Libidinous. Characterized by strong sexual desire. Salacious.

Libido. Sexual desire in all its phases, physical and spiritual.

Life, Antenatal. The life of the fetus before birth.

Life, Embryonic. The period of the fetus until about the end of the second month.

Ligament. A band of fibrous tissue binding parts together.

Ligamentum Latum, plural Ligamenta Latia. The broad ligaments, one on each side, which support the uterus.

Ligation. The operation of tying, as of an artery, during an operation.

Ligature. The material used for tying arteries etc. during operations; may be of catgut, silk or silver.

Lightning Palms. The sharp, quick pains of locomotor ataxia.

Linctio. Licking with the tongue.

Lingam. An artificial penis made of wood, stone, ivory, or iron, which among some savage races, was pushed into the vaginas of young girls in order to deflower them. The savage and primitive races did not put such value on virginity as the modern nations do.

Lingus. Licking, as licking with the tongue.

Lingua. Latin name for the tongue.

Lingual. Shaped like or pertaining to the tongue.

Lipemia. The presence of fat in the blood.

Lipoma. A benign tumor consisting of fatty tissue.

Lips as Erogenous Zones. In Western races the lips constitute a very strong erogenous zone, in some even stronger than the breasts or genitalia.

Lipuria. The presence of fat in the urine.

Liquefaction. Becoming liquid by attracting moisture from the air.

Liter. The unit of capacity in the metric system, equal to 1000 cubic centimeters, a little over a quart.

Lithemia. An excess or uric acid in the blood.

Lithiasis. The formation of stones or calculi in the kidneys, bladder or gall-bladder.

Lithopedion. A fetus in the uterus or abdominal cavity which has become stone-like or calcified.

Lithotomy. An incision into the urinary bladder for a stone.

Lithotripsy. The crushing of a stone in the urinary bladder.

Litmus

Litmus. A blue pigment which is turned red by acids and again blue by alkalies.

Livid. Discolored; black and blue; ashen-colored.

Lochia. A vaginal discharge following normal labor or an abortion.

Lochiorrhagia. An excessive flow of lochia.

Lochirrhea. Same as Lochiorrhagia.

Lock-Hospital. A venereal hospital.

Lockjaw. Tetanus. An infectious disease marked by painful muscular contraction, including the muscles of the jaw, so that the mouth cannot be opened.

Locomotor Ataxia. A disease of the spinal cord. Characterized by attacks of intense pain, difficulty and irregularity in walking, loss of sexual power, paralysis of the rectum and bladder, etc. Usually due to syphilis.

Loeffler's Bacillus. The germ which causes diphtheria.

***Logomania.** Insane garrulosity or talkativeness.

Logorrhea. Abnormal desire to talk continually.

Loins. The lower part of the back.

Longevity. Long life.

Lordosis. Anterior curvature of the spine; generally lumbar curvature with the convexity looking anteriorly.

Lotion. Any medicinal solution for external use.

Love of Boys. See Pedophilia.

Love of Old People. See Gerontophilia.

Love, Platonic. Ideal love, which is supposed not to strive after physical possession or sexual relations.

Love Potions. Draughts which the foolish believed possessed the power of gaining or retaining the love of a person to whom the draught was administered.

Love Philters. Same as Love Potions.

Love, Sensual. Gross love that desires chiefly sexual relations.

Lubrication. Making smooth or slippery, by covering with a fatty or lubricating jelly.

Lubricity. Lasciviousness; lewdness.

Lucid. Clear, translucent.

Lucid Interval. A sane period in insane people.

Lues. Synonym for syphilis.

Luetic. Syphilitic.

Lukewarm. Tepid; the temperature of the body.

Lumbago. Severe pain in the loins or the back.

Lumbar. Pertaining to the loins, the lower part of the back.

Lumbar Puncture. A puncture into the spinal canal between the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae. It is done in order to examine a specimen of the spinal fluid or to inject an anesthetic solution, in an operation on the lower part of the body.

Lyssophobia

Lumbar Vertebrae. The five vertebrae between the sacrum and the thoracic vertebrae.

Lumen. The cavity of a tubular structure, such as an artery or the intestine.

Lunacy. Insanity.

Lunatic. One affected with insanity.

"Lune De Miel." The honeymoon

Lupus. A chronic skin disease, due to the tubercle bacillus

Lust. Gross sexual passion. A desire for sexual relations without love.

Lust Murder. The vilest degree of sexual sadism in which the sadistic criminal murders his victim.

Lusus Naturae. A freak of nature.

Lycanthropy. A form of mania in which the patient thinks himself a wolf or a wild beast.

***Lycomania.** The same as Lycanthropy.

Lying-in. Confinement; childbirth

Lymphadenitis. Inflammation of a lymph gland.

Lymphangitis. Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphatics. The lymph vessels which carry the lymph of the body.

Lymphocyte. A lymph-corpuscle or cell.

***Lypomania.** Severe melancholia, caused by grief.

Lypothymin. Severe mental prostration from grief.

Lysis. Gradual decline of a disease, especially of a fever.

Lyssa. The same as rabies or hydrophobia.

***Lyssophobia.** A morbid fear of getting hydrophobia.

M.

Macrocephalin, Macrocephaly. An abnormally large or bony head.

Macrocephalous. Having a large head.

Macrodactyly. Congenital overgrowth of fingers.

Macroglossia. Abnormal size of the tongue.

Macromastia. Abnormal size of the breasts.

Macroscopic. Visible to the naked eye.

Macula. A spot or small patch.

Macula Germinativa. The germinal spot or area.

Maidservants as Seducers of Children. It is unfortunately true that (according to the histories of many of my patients) maidservants have often initiated very young boys into the practice of masturbation, and older boys into other sexual practices.

Maisons De Tolerance. French term for brothels or houses of prostitution.

Malaise. A feeling of uneasiness, a slight illness, discomfort.

Malar. Pertaining to the cheek bone.

Malaria. An infectious disease caused by the Plasmodium malariae in the blood.

Malassimilation. Imperfect assimilation.

Malformation. An abnormal formation, distorted shape or structure.

Malignant. Virulent; fatal. Cancer is a malignant disease.

Malingerer. One feigning injury or illness. People do it to collect damages for alleged accidents or to avoid military service.

Malnutrition. Poor nutrition. Poor assimilation of food.

Malposition. Any abnormal position of a part or an organ.

Malthusianism. The theory of Malthus who claimed that the population increased at a greater ratio than the food, and that the population must therefore be limited. But his advice was late marriages and abstinence. Malthusianism has been superseded by Neomalthusianism which is a synonym for Prevenception or Birth-Control.

Mamma. The breast. Mammae—the breasts. Intra mammae—between the breasts.

Mammal. An animal that has mammae or breasts and suckles its young with milk.

Mammary. Pertaining to the breasts.

Mammary Gland. Same as breast (female).

Mammilla. The nipple of the breast.

Mammillary. Like a nipple.

Mandible. The lower jaw-bone.

Mandibular

Mandibular. Pertaining to the lower jaw.

***Mania.** Delirium or madness characterized by great excitement.

***Mania, Dancing.** Choreomania. An epidemic of convulsive movements.

***Mania A Potu.** Delirium Tremens. Mania from drinking.

Mania, Puerperal. A form of mania sometimes following childbirth.

Maniac. A violently insane person.

Manus. Latin for hand.

Manustupration. Same as masturbation.

Marasmus. A wasting or emaciation.

Marginal. Pertaining to, or at, the border of.

Mariolatry. The idolatrous worship of the Virgin Mary. Claimed to possess a sexual background, in some men.

Marriage of Near Kin. See Consanguinous Marriage.

Martial. Containing iron, or referring to war.

Masochism. A form of sexual perversion which delights in being cruelly treated or humiliated. The opposite of sadism.

Masochist. A subject of masochism. A person who can obtain sexual satisfaction only on being cruelly or humiliatingly treated.

Massage. Manipulation; methodic pressure, friction, and kneading of the body.

Massotherapy. Treatment by massage.

Mastication. The process of chewing.

Mastitis. Inflammation of the breast.

Mastodynia. Pain in the breast.

Mastoiditis. Inflammation of the mastoid cells (behind the ears).

Masturbation. Self-abuse. Manipulation of the sexual organs until sexual satisfaction is experienced. At one time considered the cause of innumerable diseases such as: consumption, idiocy, insanity, cancer, locomotor ataxia, etc. Now regarded merely as a bad practice because it is apt to become habitual, in which case, it can become very injurious, whereas occasional indulgences are not. Many of the evil effects are due not to the indulgence in masturbation itself, but to the *fear* that it will have evil results. It is a purely physical, not moral phenomenon.—Also called Auto-erotism and Ipsi-sation. In European literature this practice is wrongly referred to as Onanism.

Materies Morbi. The specific physical cause of disease.

Maternal. Pertaining to the mother.

Matrarchy. A condition of society in which the mother was the dominant factor in the home and in public affairs.

Matutinal. Occurring in the morning.

Maxilla. The jaw bone, upper or lower.

Maxillary. Pertaining to the jaw.

Meatotomy. Cutting of a narrow urinary meatus, in order to enlarge the opening.

Meatus. The little hole or opening in the center of the glans penis through which semen and urine pass out of the urethra.

Meconium. First fecal discharges of the new-born.

Medial, Median. Middle or mesial.

Medulla. The marrow in various bone cavities. The spinal cord.

Medullary. Pertaining to any medulla.

Medullary Canal. The hollow interior of the long bones.

***Megalomania.** Insanity with delusional ideas of personal greatness or exaltation, the person imagining that he is an emperor, a pope or multimillionaire.

Megrin. Migraine.

Melancholia. Severe depression of spirits; gloominess, in which the person is centered on himself; may lead to attempts at suicide.

Melancholia, Climacteric. Melancholia occurring at the menopause.

***Melomania.** Exaggerated love of music; also a form of insanity in which the patient sings constantly.

Membrum Virile. The penis, the male member.

Memory, Weakness of from Masturbation. There is no question that excessive masturbation may result in great weakness of memory, as well as in inability to concentrate.

Meninges. The outside membranes of the brain and cord.

Meningitis. Inflammation of the meninges.

Meningitis, Cerebrospinal. Inflammation of the membranes of the brain and cord.

Menopause. Change of life in women. Permanent cessation of the menses. End of the menstrual or reproductive life. But it is to be borne in mind that while the menopause is the end of woman's reproductive life, that is, she can no longer have children, it is not the end of her sexual life.

Menophania. The first appearance of the menses at puberty.

Menoplaia. Vicarious menstruation. See Menstruation. Vicarious.

Menorrhagia. An excessive menstrual flow. Practically the same as Menorrhea.

Menorrhena. Excessive menstruation.

Menostasis. A suppression of the menses.

Menses. Same as menstruation. The monthly flow from the womb.

Menstrual. Pertaining to menstruation.

Menstruation

Menstruation. The monthly discharge of blood from the uterus in women between puberty and the menopause, except during pregnancy and, as a rule, during lactation or nursing a baby.

Menstruation, Vicarious. A condition in which the menstrual flow is not from the uterus as it should be, but from some other organ, as for instance, the nose.

Menstruum. A solvent. Any liquid that is used to dissolve a solid or another liquid.

Mentum. The chin.

Men-Women. Androgynes, hermaphrodites. Men who possess some of the characteristics of women and vice-versa.

Mephitic. Foul, poisonous or noxious. Generally applied to vapors or gases.

Mercurial. Pertaining to mercury. Fligthy.

Mercurialism. The morbid effects of prolonged mercurial treatment, or of taking too large doses; mercurial poisoning.

Mercury. Hydrgargyrum; a white, heavy, liquid metal. Its salts are used in numerous diseases, and prior to the discovery of Arsphenamine (Salvarsan, 606) by Ehrlich, it was our principal mainstay in the treatment of syphilis.

Mesentery. The peritoneal attachment of the small intestine to the posterior abdominal wall. The double layer of peritoneum enclosing part of the abdominal viscera.

Mesmerism. Hypnotism. So-called animal magnetism.

Metabolic. Pertaining to metabolism

Metabolism. The change that is constantly going on in our tissues, constructive or destructive.

Metacarpal. Pertaining to the metacarpus

Metacarpus. Bones of the palm of the hand.

***Metallophobia.** A morbid fear of touching a metallic object

Metamorphosis. Transformation; change in structure or function.

Metastasis. A change in the seat of a disease. Cancer in the breast may "migrate" and affect other organs.

Metatarsalgia. Pain in the bones of the arch of the foot

Metatarsus. The bones of the arch of the foot.

Meteorism. Gas in the abdominal cavity.

Metritis. Inflammation of the uterus.

Metrodynia. Pain in the uterus.

Metroptosis. Prolapse of the uterus.

Metrorrhagia. Hemorrhage from the uterus between menstrual periods, or after the menopause.

Miasm, Miasma. A noxious germ-containing emanation. Formerly erroneously considered the cause of ma-

laria and various epidemics. The term is falling into disuse.

Miasmatic. Pertaining to or caused by a miasm.

Microbe. A one-celled microorganism, either vegetable or animal. The cause of many of our diseases.

Microbicide. An agent to destroy microbes; germicidal.

***Microbiophobia.** A morbid dread of microbes.

Micrococcus. A genus of bacteria.

***Micromania.** A form of insanity in which the patient believes that he is very small; also an extreme degree of inferiority complex.

Micron. The one-millionth part of a meter.

Microscope. An instrument for examining minute objects by the aid of magnifying lenses.

Microscopic. Minute; visible only through the microscope.

Miction. The same as Micturition or Urination.

Micturition. The act of voiding urine.

Midwife. A woman who delivers other women.

Midwifery. Obstetrics, the art and science of "delivering" children

Migraine. A paroxysmal headache, usually on one side of the head.

Milt. The common name for the spleen.

Mimetic, Mimic. Imitative.

Mimetic Labor. False labor.

Mind-Blindness. Non-comprehension of objects seen.

Mind-Deafness. Non-comprehension of sounds heard.

Minimum. The smallest amount, as the minimum dose.

Mirror Speech. Defective speech, using words backward.

Mirror Writing. Writing backwards as if seen in a mirror.

Misanthrope. A person averse to society. One who hates or despises mankind.

Miscarriage. The expulsion of the fetus up to the seventh month of pregnancy. Abortion.

Miscible. Capable of being mixed.

Misogamy. Dread of marriage.

Misogynia. Hatred of women.

Misoneism. Dislike of new ideas or new words. Extreme reactionism.

***Misophobia.** A morbid fear of dirt.

Misopedia. Dislike of children.

Mistress, the Devil's. An old title for witches who were considered as the Devil's mistresses.

Mitral. Applied to the opening of the left ventricle of the heart.

Mitral Stenosis. Contraction of the mitral orifice.

Mixoscopia. Practically same as Voyerism. Sexual excitement from watching homosexual or heterosexual sexual acts.

Mixoscopic Zoophilin

Mixoscopic Zoophilin. A perversion consisting in enjoying the sight of sexual acts among animals.

Mole. A small brown, cutaneous spot. Also something formed in the uterus by an ovum the growth of which has become arrested or which has undergone degeneration.

Molecule. The smallest quantity of a substance that may exist and preserve its characteristic qualities.

Monandry. Being married to one man only.

Monarticular. Pertaining to one joint.

Monocular. Pertaining to one eye.

Monogamy. The condition of being married to one person only.

***Monomania.** Insanity on one subject or idea.

***Monophasia.** Ability to utter but one word or phrase.

***Monophobia.** A morbid dread of being left alone.

Monoplegia. Paralysis of a single limb or of one side of the face only.

Monorchid, Monorchis. A person having but one testicle.

Monster. A fetus or being with an abnormal development, superfluity or deficiency of organs or some great deformity.

Monstrosity. The condition of a monster. A monster.

Monthly Courses, Monthly Sickness. The menses.

Morbid. Pertaining to disease or diseased.

Morbidity. The quality of disease. The sickness rate.

Morbific. Causing disease.

Morbus. A disease or illness.

Morbus Gallicus. Gallic or French Disease. An old term for syphilis

Morganatic Marriage. Marriage between a member of a royal family and a woman of inferior rank; the marriage is legitimate but the wife and children cannot share in the man's titles and estates

Moribund. Dying; in a dying state.

Morning Erections. Many men incapable of having erections when desired, do get up with erections in the morning. They are generally bladder erections caused by the bladder being full of urine. They are not accompanied by any sexual desire.

Morning Sickness. Morning nausea and vomiting of pregnancy.

Moron. A stupid person; third in order of intelligence—normal, backward, moron, imbecile, idiot.

***Morphinomania.** A morbid addiction to morphine.

Morphinomaniac. A morphine fiend or addict.

Morphology. Science of the form and structure of organisms.

Mortality. 1. The death rate. 2. The state of being mortal.

Mort Douce. "Sweet Death." French term for death

which occurs during intercourse. Such deaths are more common than the public suspects.

Mortuary. 1 Relating to death. 2. A morgue.

Motility. The power of independent action. Spermatozoa are motile.

Mucoid. Mucus-like.

Mucosa. The mucous membrane.

Mucous Membrane. The lining or membrane which *lines* the alimentary canal, the respiratory and genito-urinary organs.

Mucous Patches. Whitish patches occurring on the lips, tongue, throat as a result of syphilis.

Mucus. The viscid secretion of mucous membranes.

Mujerados. Mexican pseudo-homosexuals trained for passive pederasty.

Muliebris. Pertaining to a woman.

Multipara. A woman who has born several children.

Multiparous. Bringing forth several young at a birth.

Mumps. An acute infectious disease marked by swelling of the parotid gland, and sometimes resulting in sterility. Scientific name: Parotitis.

Murmur. A low sound heard in auscultation.

Murmur, Cardiac. Any sound heard over the heart which does not belong there normally.

Murmur, Diastolic. A cardiac murmur occurring during the diastole.

Murmur, Systolic. A cardiac murmur occurring during the systole.

Muscae Volitantes. Floating spots before the eyes.

Musicotherapy. The treatment of disease by the aid of music.

Mutism. Dumbness. Inability to speak.

Myalgia. Pain in the muscles.

Myasthenia. Severe muscular weakness.

Mydriasis. Dilatation of the pupil.

Mydriatic. An agent causing mydriasis, such as belladonna or atropine.

Myelalgia. Pain in the spinal cord.

Myelitis. Inflammation of the spinal cord.

Myocarditis. Inflammation of the muscle of the heart.

Myocardium. The heart muscle.

Myope. A short-sighted person.

Myopia. Near-sightedness or short-sightedness.

Myopic. Near-sighted.

***Mysophobia.** A morbid fear of dirt, or of becoming defiled by touching anything, even perfectly clean objects.

Myxedema. A disease marked by hard edema or swelling of the face, dryness of the hair, apathy and dullness of intellect; the cause is deficiency of thyroid secretion. Condition can be greatly improved or cured by administering thyroid extract.

N.

Naevus, Nevus. Birthmark. Congenital mark or discolored patch of skin.

Nakedness. See Nudity.

Nanous. Dwarfed, dwarfish.

Nanus. A dwarf, a pygmy.

Nape. The back part of the neck.

Narcism. See **Narcissism**.

Narcissism. Sexual love with oneself. A narcissist gets pleasure from contemplating his own body and caressing it. He is generally also an auto-erotist. See next word.

Narcissus. A character in Greek mythology who was so fascinated by the beauty of his own image reflected in the water that he fell in love with himself.

Narcolepsy. Paroxysmal short spells of sleep.

***Narcomania.** A craving for narcotics. Also mania caused by addiction to narcotics.

Narcosis. General anesthesia or stupor from narcotics.

Narcotic. A drug which allays pain and produces deep sleep or stupor. Morphine is a true narcotic.

Narcotism. Stupor induced by narcotics.

Narcotize. To bring into a condition of deep stupor or general anesthesia.

Nares. The nostrils.

Naris. Nostril

Nascent. Being born. A term applied to substances at the moment of their liberation from chemical union.

Nasopharyngeal. Relating to the nose and throat.

Natality. The birth-rate.

Nates. The buttocks; the gluteal region of the body.
The back seat

Naturopathy, Natureopathy. A method of treatment by so-called "natural" methods, without drugs, surgery, x-ray or radium.

Nausea. Sickness at the stomach; a desire to vomit.

Nausea Gravidarum. The morning sickness of pregnant women.

Nauseant. A substance that causes nausea.

Nauseous. Producing nausea; disgusting.

Nautch-Girls. Professional dancers and entertainers in India who like the Japanese Geishas generally also practice prostitution.

Navel. Umbilicus. The scar at the center of the abdominal wall, marking the point where the cord was attached to the fetus. The "belly-button."

Navicular. Boat-shaped; scaphoid.

Near-Sightedness. Myopia. Short-sightedness.

Nebulizer. An atomizer or vaporizer.

Necrology

Necrology. Tabulated mortality statistics.

Necrophilia, Necrophilism. An insane desire in some horrible degenerates for sexual intercourse with corpses

Necropsy. The examination of a dead body, to ascertain the cause of the disease or for other scientific purposes. More correct than the old term Autopsy.

Necrosis. The death or decay of a circumscribed piece of tissue

Necrospермиа. "Dead sperms." A condition in which spermatozoa are present in the semen but have no life, no movement in them.

Necrotic. Pertaining to necrosis. Dead, as applied to circumscribed pieces of tissue.

Neof ormation. A new growth.

Neoplasm. A new growth or tumor.

Nephralgia. Pain in the kidney.

Nephrectomy. Excision of the kidney.

Nephritis. Relating to nephritis.

Nephritis. Inflammation of the kidneys. Bright's Disease. May be acute or chronic.

Nephrolith. A stone in the kidney.

Nephroptosis. Prolapse or falling down of the kidney.

Nephrosis. Any disorder or disease of the kidney.

Nerve. A bundle of nerve-fibers held together by a connective tissue sheath.

Nervine. A remedy which tends to calm nervous excitement.

Nervous. 1. Pertaining to nerves. 2. Abnormally excitable.

Nervous System. The entire nervous apparatus of the organism, includes the brain, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, the spinal cord with all the nerves and nerve centers or ganglia.

Nervousness. A morbidly excitable condition of the nerves. Excessive irritability of the nervous system.

Neural. Pertaining to nerves.

Neuralgia. Painful affection of a nerve.

Neurasthenia. Exhaustion of nerve-force. Nervous breakdown.

Neurasthenia, Sexual. A condition of general bodily and nervous exhaustion resting on a sexual basis. There are three types of causes: 1. Abuse and disease of the sexual organs. 2. Our civilization. 3. Heredity. It has three stages. a. The genito-urinary organs are locally affected, and various disturbances of coition and urination with pains in and around the genital organs occur. b. The neurosis has extended to the spinal cord and the patient complains of various symptoms pointing to spinal irritation. c. General neurasthenia.—The

symptoms of these various stages are generally interwoven, and the second or third stage may make its appearance before the first.

Neurectomy. Excision of the whole or of part of a nerve.

Neuritis. Inflammation of a nerve.

Neuroblast. A cell forming nervous tissue; an embryonic nerve-cell.

Neurogenous. Of nervous origin; caused by or starting from nerve cells.

Neurologist. A physician who specializes in the treatment of nervous disorders.

Neurology. The part of medicine which deals with the anatomy, physiology and pathology of the nervous system.

Neuromuscular. Relating to both nerves and muscles.

Neurosis. A nervous affection without a discoverable organic lesion.

Neurosthenia. Excessive nervous power. Just the opposite of neurasthenia. This is *neuro-sthenia*, nervous strength. The other is *neur-asthenia*, nervous weakness.

Neurotic. Nervous. Pertaining to neurosis or nervous affection.

Nevus, Naevus. A birth-mark; a congenital cutaneous blemish.

New-Born. A child immediately after birth.

Nidation. Nesting, said of the attachment of the embryo to the lining of the womb, making, so to say, a nest for itself.

Nidus. A nest.

Nightmare. A terrifying dream with oppression, the sleeper wanting but unable to cry out or to run away.

Night-Sweat. Excessive sweating during sleep.

Night-Terrors. Nightmares, especially in children.

Nipple. The little elevation in the center of the breasts, of either male or female.

Nit. The popular name for the egg of a louse.

Noctambulation. Sleep-walking. Somnabulism.

Nocturnal. Pertaining to the night.

Nocturnal Emission. The loss of semen during the night, accompanied or not by an erotic or sexual dream. Women also have nocturnal emissions, but in their case the discharge consists of mucus.

Noma. A synonym or ulcerative stomatitis, ulceration of the mouth.

Nonadherent. Not connected to adjacent organs.

Non Compos Mentis. Of unsound mind. Feeble-minded. Insane.

Nosology. The scientific classification of diseases.

***Nosomania.** Insane delusion that one is ill.

Nosophobia

***Nosophobia.** A morbid fear of becoming sick.

Nostalgia. Homesickness A strong longing to return to the place which is one's home

Nostrum. A secret or quack medicine.

Noxious. Harmful; poisonous.

Nubile. Marriageable, fit for marriage, applied to girls generally.

Nubility. The state of sexual development when marriage may be consummated. It is earlier in girls than in boys.

Nucha. The back part or nape of the neck.

Nucleus. The essential part of a cell and the controlling center of its activity.

Nudity. Nakedness. Nudism is a movement advocating that people should go about perfectly nude, not covering even the sexual organs. There are now a number of colonies whose members go about perfectly naked, men, women and children intermingling without any self-consciousness.

Nullipara. A woman who has not had any children.

Nulliparous. Never having given birth to a child.

Nutation. Involuntary nodding or shaking of the head.

Nutrient. A nutritious substance.

Nutriment. Anything that nourishes.

Nutritious. Yielding nourishment.

Nyctalgia. Pain which occurs at night only.

Nyctalopia. Night-blindness; inability to see well at night or in a dim light. The use of this word as a synonym for day-blindness is decidedly incorrect.

***Nyctophobia.** A morbid fear of darkness or of the night.

Nycturia. Frequent urination during the night. Also used as a synonym of enuresis or bed-wetting.

Nymphae. The labia minora, the smaller internal lips of the vulva.

***Nymphomania.** Excessive sexual desire in women; may reach a stage bordering on insanity, in which the woman accosts any man she sees, requesting intercourse. The Empress Messalina is alleged to have been a nymphomaniac. So was Empress Catherine the Great.

Nymphomaniac. A woman suffering from nymphomania.

Nystagmus. Involuntary moving or rolling of the eye-balls.

O.

Obesity. Fatness, corpulence.

Obesity in Relation to Sex. Extreme obesity in either men or women has a deleterious effect both on sexual desire and sexual power.

Object-Blindness. An inability to comprehend objects seen

Obscenity. Indecency. Coarse, vulgar expression of a sexual character, by word, pen or brush.

Obsession. Formerly possession by a demon. Now domination by an idea or desire.

Obsession, Sexual. Infatuation or desire which dominates the person's will and judgment.

Obstetrician. A physician who specializes in obstetrics

Obstetrics. The branch of medicine which treats of the care of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.

Obstipation. Constipation.

Occipital. Pertaining to the occiput or back part of the head.

Occiput. The back part of the head.

Occlusion. The blocking up of an opening.

Occlusive Pessary. A little apparatus made of rubber, gold or silver, which being introduced into the vagina occludes or rather covers up the opening of the womb thus preventing conception.

Occult. Hidden; secret.

Occupation-Disease. A disease resulting from the occupation of the patient. For instance people who work in match factories are apt to develop necrosis of the jaw—"Phossy" jaw.

Ocular. Pertaining to the eye.

Oculist. An ophthalmologist. A specialist in diseases of the eye.

Odontalgia. Toothache.

Odontology. Dentistry. The science of the teeth.

Odor, Feminine. The odor peculiar to some women; occasionally the odor is strong and characteristic, especially during the menstrual period. *Odor feminae* acts on some men as a fetish, on others as an anti-fetish.

Odoriferous. Smelling. Yielding an odor.

Oedipus Complex. Mother complex. The fixation on and love of a son for his mother and hatred of his father. According to Freud and his followers, this phenomenon is almost universal; in my opinion, it is exceedingly rare and unusual.

Here is how this alleged complex got its name.

Oestrum, Oestrus

Laius, King of the city of Thebes, was warned by the oracle at Delphi that he was to die at the hand of his son. In spite of this warning Laius became the father of a boy by his wife Jocasta. When the child was born, he gave it to a herdsman to expose on a mountain to perish. The man gave the child to the shepherd of Polybus, King of Corinth, and that ruler, who was childless, reared him as his own son. The young man, Oedipus, never doubted his Corinthian origin till the taunt of a drunken companion roused his suspicions; and he sought the oracle at Delphi, which did not answer his question, but warned him that he was doomed to slay his father and wed his mother. Horrified, Oedipus fled from Corinth, and shortly after, at a narrow place in the road, met Laius with his servants. They endeavored to force him from the road, and in the quarrel Oedipus killed them all. He then went to Thebes and in ignorance married Jocasta, his mother, and became king of Thebes. He prospered greatly and four children were born to him. Then a terrible pestilence visited Thebes and the oracle declared that the murderer of Laius must be expelled from the country. Oedipus began the search, and by degrees the truth became known. Jocasta hanged herself and Oedipus put out his own eyes.

That the term is a senseless one is evident at once. Because Oedipus did *not* know that Laius was his father and he did *not* know that Jocasta was his mother. While in the Freudian Oedipus Complex the boy is fully aware of his filial relationship.

The same complex in women is referred to as the Electra complex, but this term is used rarely and the expression Oedipus complex is used indiscriminately, both in speaking of men's "fixation" on the mother and of women's "fixation" on the father.

Oestrum, Oestrus. See Estrum, Estrus.

Offense, Sexual. Any offence that has to do with the sexual organs or sexual behavior, such as exhibitionism, or seduction, or playing with the genitals of minors.

Official. Authorized by and described in the Pharmacopeia.

***Oinomania.** Dipsomania. A periodic mania for intoxicating liquors.

Ointment. A salve.

Oleaginous. Oily. Having the nature of oil.

Olecranon. The bony tip of the elbow.

Olfaction. Smelling.

Olfactory. Pertaining to the sense of smell.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Olfactory Kiss. A kiss in which the person breathes in the other person's breath or odor.

Oligemia. A diminished quantity of blood.

Oligospermia. A condition in which only a very small amount of semen is formed.

Oligurin. The secretion of a scanty amount of urine.

Omnivorous. Living on all kinds of food, vegetable and animal. Men and pigs are omnivorous animals.

Omphalic. Pertaining to the umbilicus or navel.

Onanism. The correct meaning of onanism is coitus interruptus and nothing else. Unfortunately in continental European literature this term has been used incorrectly to signify masturbation; we are trying hard to eradicate this wrong use of the word, but so far we have only partly succeeded.

Oncology. The science of tumors.

Oneiric. Relating to dreams.

Oneirism. A half waking dream-state.

Oneirodynia. Nightmare; restlessness and terror in sleep.

Oneirology. The study of dreams

Oneiroscopy. The analysis of a patient's dreams.

***Oniomania.** Morbid desire to buy everything in sight.

Onomatology. The nomenclature or terminology of a science.

***Onomatomania.** A morbid mental condition characterized by an obsession of names, by persistent dwelling on some words, by obstinate attempts to recall certain words and by showing an aversion for certain words.

***Onomatophobia.** A morbid dread of certain words.

Ontogenesis, Ontogeny. The history of the development of an individual as contrasted with the development of the species (which latter is called phylogeny).

Onychia. Inflammation of the matrix of a nail.

Onychoptosis. A falling off of the nails.

Oöphorectomy. Ovariectomy. The operation of removing the ovaries.

Oöphoritis. Inflammation of the ovaries.

***Oopheromania.** Insanity from ovarian disease.

Oosperm. A fertilized ovum; a combination of an ovum and spermatozoon.

Ophthalmia. Inflammation of the conjunctiva of the eye.

Ophthalmia, Gonorrhreal. Acute, purulent inflammation of the eye caused by infection with the gonorrhreal germ. May lead to blindness if not treated energetically.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Purulent inflammation of the eyes of the new-born. Often but not always due to gonorrhea.

Ophthalmic

Ophthalmic. Relating to the eye.

Ophthalmologist. A specialist in diseases of the eye.

Ophthalmology. The science of the anatomy, physiology and diseases of the eye.

Ophthalmoscope. Instrument to examine the interior of the eye.

Ophthalmoplegia. Paralysis of one or more nerves of the eye.

***Opiomania.** An addiction to opium.

***Opiosthoporia.** **Opiosthopia.** Involuntary backward-walking in the attempt to go forward.

Opiostotonos. A spasmodic rigidity of the body in which the trunk is thrown backward and arched upward.

Opium Addiction and Impotence. Many opium addicts become completely impotent.

Opotherapy. Treatment with extracts of organs of various animals—as treatment with liver extract, thyroid extract, etc.

Optic. Relating to vision or the eye.

Optics. The science of light and vision.

Oral. Pertaining to the mouth.

Ore, In. In the mouth

Orbit. The cavity for the eyeball.

Orchectomy. Excision of a testicle.

Orchialgia. Pain in the testicle.

Orchidectomy. Excision of the testicles. Castration.

Orchiodynia. Pain in the testicle.

Orchis. The testis, or testicle—one of the two genital glands of the male in which the spermatozoa are formed.

Orchitis. Inflammation of the testicle.

Organ. Any part of the body with a special function.

Organic. Pertaining to or having organs; exhibiting animal or vegetable characteristics.

Organic Impotence. Sexual impotence which is due to an organic defect, such as the atrophy or absence of the testicles, absence of the penis, etc.

Organotherapyapeutic. Relating to the treatment of disease by means of extracts from various animal organs.

Organotherapy. The treatment of disease by the administration of animal organs or extracts from them. Same as Opotherapy.

Organs, Genital. The sex organs in the male and female.

Orgasm. The culmination of or highest point of excitement in the sexual act in men and women, when the ejaculation takes place.

Orgasmus Praecox. Premature orgasm. The majority of modern women are rather slow in reaching the orgasm, much slower than modern men are. But there are women who have their orgasm almost im-

mediately, corresponding to premature or precipitate ejaculation in men.

Orgasmus Retardatus. An orgasm which is very slow in coming.

Orifice. An opening. A mouth or entrance.

Orificial. Relating to an orifice.

Orificium Externum Uteri. The external orifice, or os, of the uterus.

Orthobiosis. Correct living according to the rules of hygiene.

Orthodontia. The correction of irregularities of the teeth.

Orthodontist. A dentist who specializes in Orthodontia.

Orthopedics, or Orthopedic Surgery. Surgery dealing with the correction of deformities.

Orthopedist. One practising orthopedic surgery.

Orthopnea. Dyspnea relieved only by the upright position.

Os. A mouth. The genitive of Os—a mouth—is *oris*, the ablative *Ore*, and *in ore* means in the mouth.

Os Externum. The external opening of the uterus.

Os Internum. The internal orifice of the uterus.

Os Uteri. The mouth of the uterus.

Os. A bone. The genitive of Os—a bone—is *Ossis*.

Os Pubis. The bone of the pubis, or just the pubis.

Oscheal. Scrotal.

Oscheitis. Inflammation of the scrotum.

Oschitis. Inflammation of the scrotum.

Osseous. Bony; resembling bone.

Ossicles. The small bones of the ear.

Ossification. The formation of bone. Becoming converted into bone.

Ossify. To change into bone.

Ostalgia. Pain in a bone.

Ostelitis. Inflammation of a bone.

Osteodynbia. Pain in a bone.

Osteoma. A bony tumor.

Osteomalacia. A morbid softening of bone.

Osteomyelitis. Inflammation of the marrow of bone.

Osteopathy. A quack system consisting mainly in manipulating the vertebrae and other bones. Is thoroughly unscientific. The real meaning of the word Osteopathy is "disease of a bone."

Osteosclerosis. Induration or extreme hardening of bone.

Ostium. The mouth of a tubular passage.

Ostium Vaginae. The external orifice of the vagina.

Otalgia. Earache, pain in the ear.

Otitis. Inflammation of the ear.

Otitis Media. Inflammation of the middle ear.

Otodynbia. Pain in the ear.

Otologist

A physician specializing in diseases of the ear.

Otology. The science of the ear and its diseases.

Otorrhea. A discharge from the ear.

Otosclerosis. Hardening of the tissues of the labyrinth and middle ear.

Otoscope. A speculum for examining the ear.

Outpatient. A patient who is treated at a dispensary. One who visits a hospital, but does not remain there, as do the inpatients.

Ovaralgia. Pain in an ovary.

Ovariectomy. Excision of the ovaries.

Ovariotomy. The operation of removing an ovary.

Ovaritis. Inflammation of an ovary.

Ovary. The essential organ of generation in the female, producing ova.

Oviducts. The small tubes on each side of the uterus conveying the ova from the ovaries into the uterus; the Fallopian tubes.

Oviform. Oval; egg-shaped.

Ovigerm. A cell developing into an ovum.

Oviparous. Bearing eggs.

Ovogenesis. The development of the ovum or egg.

Ovular. Pertaining to an ovum.

Ovulation. The maturation and escape of ova.

Ovule. The unimpregnated ovum.

Ovulum. Same as ovule.

Ovum. The female reproductive cell of an animal or vegetable; an egg.

Oxaluria. The presence of calcium oxalate in the urine.

Oxyopia. Excessive sharpness of vision.

Oxytocic. Hastening labor or parturition. A drug increasing uterine contraction.

Oxytocia. Very quick labor.

Oxytocin. Hormone from the posterior pituitary which increases uterine contractions, and is of great value in childbirth. Same as Pitocin.

Oxyuris. A genus of intestinal worms; the pinworm or threadworm.

Ozena, Ozaena. Nasal catarrh with ulceration and fetid discharge.

Ozolagnia. Sexual excitement caused by various odors—not necessarily pleasant ones.

Ozone. A condensed form of oxygen, formed by electric discharges. It is a stronger oxidizing agent than oxygen.

Ozostomia. Bad breath, foul odor from the mouth.

P.

Pabulum. Food; nutriment. Used also in the abstract sense, as mental pabulum.

Pachycephalous. Having a thick skull.

Pachydermatous. Thick-skinned.

Pack. A moist blanket or compress placed around the patient.

Paedicatio. See *Pedicatio*.

Pagism. A phase of masochism in which the man humiliates himself, referring to himself as his lady's page or slave.

Paidophilia, Paedophilia. See *Pedophilia*.

Pain and Sexual Enjoyment. See *Algolagnia*, sadism and masochism.

Palatal. Pertaining to the palate.

Palate. The roof of the mouth and the floor of the nose. Popularly also applied to the uvula.

Palatoglossal. Pertaining to palate and tongue.

Palingenesis. Rebirth. The transmission of hereditary characteristics.

Palliative. Mitigating, temporarily relieving.

Pallor. Paleness.

Palmar. Pertaining to the palm of the hand.

Palpation. Exploration by feeling with the hand.

Palpebra. An eyelid.

Palpitate. To flutter, or beat abnormally fast.

Palpitation. Rapid or turbulent beating, as of the heart.

Palsy. The common name for paralysis.

Paludal. Pertaining to marshes or to malarial fever.

Paludism. Malaria, malarial poisoning.

Palustral. Having the nature of marsh-fever.

Panacea. A cure-all; a quack remedy which is supposed to be good for all sorts of diseases.

Panaris, Panaritium. A whitlow; inflammation of a finger or toe with pus.

Pancreas. A gland in the abdomen (the sweetbread) which produces the secretion "insulin" that is necessary for the avoidance of the sugar disease or diabetes; also pancreatin, one of the secretions necessary for digestion.

Pancreatic. Relating to the pancreas or sweetbread.

Pancreatic Fluid or Juice. The fluid secreted by the pancreas or sweetbread.

Pandemic. A wide-spread epidemic, affecting a large proportion of the population.

Pander, Panderer. Procurer, pimp. A person who procures women for sexual intercourse. The female of pander is panderess. There is also a verb, to pander.

Pang

Pang. A sharp momentary pain.

Panniculus Adiposus. The subcutaneous layer of fat.

***Panophobia, Panphobia.** A vague fear that something terrible is going to happen. A baseless fear of everything.

Panophthalmia, Panophthalmitis. Inflammation of the entire eyeball.

Pant. To breathe hard or quickly.

Papilla. A small conical eminence. A pimple or pustule.

Papular. Consisting of papules.

Papule. A small elevation of the skin. A dry pimple, without pus or any other fluid in it.

Papyraceous. Resembling paper.

Paracentesis. The incising or tapping of a cavity or the passage of a hollow instrument in order to remove fluid.

Paraoxipitis. Inflammation of the tissues around the vagina.

Paracyesis. Extrauterine pregnancy.

Paradenitis. Inflammation of the tissues around a gland.

Paradidymis. A small vestigial body sometimes attached to the spermatic cord above the epididymis.

Paragraphia. Inability to write from dictation; also writing wrong words instead of those intended.

Paralysis. The loss of sensation or voluntary motion in any part of the body.

Paralysis Agitans. Shaking palsy. Paralysis with constant tremor of the muscles. Parkinson's disease. It is an affection of old age.

Paramenia. Abnormal, irregular menstruation.

Parametritis. Inflammation of the tissues around the womb

Paramnesia. The common illusion of feeling as if one had lived through certain experiences that never happened. A disordered memory in which facts and fancies are confusedly mixed.

Paranoia. A chronic form of mental disorder with delusions; begins usually in the teens or middle twenties.

Paranoiac. One affected with Paranoia.

Paraphimosis. A condition in which the prepuce or foreskin is caught behind the corona of the glans, and cannot be pulled forward over the glans. It surrounds the penis like a tight cord. Danger of gangrene.

Paraplegia. Paralysis of the legs, also partly of the trunk.

Paraprostatitis. Inflammation of the tissues around the prostate.

Parasite. An organism that lives on another organism and obtains nourishment from it.

Parasiticide. A substance that kills parasites.

Parasyphilis. A disease which is due indirectly to syphilis, such as locomotor ataxia.

Para-thor-mone. The hormone or active principle prepared from the parathyroid glands.

Parathyroid. Any one of four little glands situated on the back of the thyroid gland.

Parathyroidectomy. The surgical removal of a parathyroid gland.

Paravaginitis. Inflammation of the cellular tissue around the vagina.

Parenchyma. The active or functional tissue of a gland or organ in contradistinction to the framework or connective tissue.

Parentral. In some way other than by the digestive tract, as for instance by intravenous injection.

Paresis. General paralysis of the insane, a disease due to softening of the brain, generally due to syphilis.

Paresthesia. Abnormal sensation, such as spontaneous feeling of pain, burning, pricking, numbness.

Paretic. Pertaining to or affected with paresis.

Pareunia. Sexual intercourse, coitus.

Parietal. Relating to the walls of any cavity—the skull or the abdomen.

Paroniria. Disordered dreaming.

Paronychia. Inflammation about the nail.

Parorchidium. Misplacement of the testicle.

Parosmia. Hallucination of smell. Smelling odors that are not present. For instance, a person may be sure that he smells iodoform when there is not any iodoform around.

Parotid Gland. A gland situated on each side of the ear. An inflammation of the parotid gland constitutes parotitis or mumps and is apt to affect the testicles or the ovaries and make the patient sterile.

Parotiditis, Parotitis. Inflammation of the parotid gland; mumps.

Paroxysm. A sudden onset or crisis of a disease. A spasm or fit; a convulsion.

Parry's Disease. Exophthalmic goiter. Basedow's Disease Graves' Disease.

Parthenogenesis. 1. Successive generation without fertilization. 2. Reproduction by a virgin—which is of course impossible.

Parturient. Giving birth. The condition of being in labor.

Parturition. The act of giving birth to young.

Partus. Latin term for labor.

Passage

Passage. The introduction of an instrument into a cavity or channel; also a canal.

Passivism. A form of sexual perversion in which there is a subjugation of volition to another. Masochism.

Pasteurization. The destruction of microbic life by heating to 155° F.

Patella. A round bone in front of the knee. The knee-cap.

Patency. The condition of being open.

Patent. Open, exposed.

Pathogenesis. The origin and development of disease.

Pathogenic. Causing disease, like pathogenic germs.

Pathognomic. Typical of a certain disease. Characteristic; peculiar to.

Pathology. The science of disease in all its phases. The pathology of a disease in the sum of all morbid changes in it.

***Pathomania.** Moral insanity. A morbid desire to commit crime, to indulge in vice, to do cruel things.

***Pathophobia.** A morbid dread of disease.

Patriarchy. The condition of society in which the father was the dominant lord and master.

Patulous. Being open.

Paunch. The abdomen, particularly a fat protruding abdomen.

Pavor. Fright.

Pavor Nocturnus. Night terror, particularly in children. Nightmare.

Pearl. A round glass body holding a dose of volatile medicine which is crushed and the medicine inhaled.

Pectoral. Pertaining to the breast or chest.

Pedal. Pertaining to the foot.

Pederast. One who practices pederasty.

Pederasty. Coitus per rectum; originally love of boys, but now used as synonymous with pedicatio or sodomy.

Pediatrics. The branch of medicine which treats particularly of diseases in children.

Pediatrist. A specialist in diseases of children.

Pedicatio. Coitus per rectum.

Pedicle. The slender attachment of a tumor.

Pediculosis. The presence of lice on the body.

Pediculus. Louse. Plural, pediculi-louse.

Pedicure. Same as chiropodist, one who treats the feet, removes corns and clips the toenails.

Pediluvium. A foot bath.

Pedology. The science of childhood, of the development and the bringing up of children.

Pedophilin. Love of boys.

Pelvic. Pertaining to the pelvis.

Pelvimeter. An instrument for measuring the pelvis in

Perfume in Relation to Sex

women. Very important sometimes in order to find out if the woman can have a child in the natural way.

Pelvis. The bony basin of the trunk, formed by the innominate bones and the sacrum.

Pemphigus. A skin disease with an eruption of bullae or large blisters.

Pendulous. Hanging down or drooping. Pendulous breasts, pendulous abdomen.

Penile. Pertaining to the penis.

Penis. The male sexual organ (also called phallus, male member, membrum virile). Functions: copulation, also urination. Divided into three parts; the root by which it is attached to the body, the main body, and the somewhat triangular portion in which it ends, called the glans. Internally it consists of three distinct bodies, two on top, called cavernous bodies or *corpora cavernosa*, one on the bottom, fitting into the groove formed by the two upper ones, called the spongy body or *corpus spongiosum*. Ordinarily the penis is soft and flaccid, but under the influence of sexual excitement or any other irritation it is apt to become stiff and erect. In the relaxed condition it may measure from one to six inches in length. When erect it may measure between four and nine inches. There is no real correlation between a man's virility and the size of his penis.

Penis, Artificial. (Lingam). Made of rubber, bone, ivory or metal. Used by some women for masturbatory purposes; also by some tribes to rupture the hymen in virgins before marriage.

Penis-Bone. Many animals, such as dogs, apes, bats, have a strong bone in the penis which is very useful for maintaining the erection during the sexual act. It is to be regretted that nature has deprived the human male of such a bone; with it there would be no men suffering from *impotentia erigendi*.

Per Anum. Through the anus.

Percolation. The process of extracting soluble constituents from powdered substances by allowing a solvent to trickle slowly through.

Percussion. Diagnosis by striking the part a sharp slight blow, with the finger or a little "percussion hammer."

Percutaneous. Administered or rubbed in through the skin.

Perfume in Relation to Sex. Perfumes play a rather important role in stimulating sex desire. The women are aware of it, and hence spend so much money on perfumes.

Perineal

Perineal. Pertaining to the perineum.

Perineorrhaphy. Suture of the perineum in case of laceration after childbirth.

Perineum. The region at the outlet of the pelvis; the portion of the body between the genital organs and the rectum. Vulgarly called the crutch or crotch.

Period. An interval of time.

Period, Incubation. The time that elapses between catching a disease and the appearance of symptoms.

Periods, Monthly. The menses.

Periodic. Occurring at more or less regular intervals.

Periodicity. Recurrence at regular intervals.

Periodicity, Sexual. While in animals the rut or sexual desire occurs at definite periods, there is no real periodicity in the sex desires of men and women. The only manifestation resembling periodicity is an increase in the libido in some women around the menstrual periods.

Periorbital. Around the orbit or eye-socket.

Periorchitis. Inflammation of the tissues around the testicles.

Periosteum. The fibrous membrane enveloping the surface of the bones.

Periostitis. Inflammation of the periosteum or the fibrous sheath investing all bones.

Peripheral. Pertaining to the periphery or outside surface.

Periphery. The circumference or bounding line.

Peristalsis. The wavy motion of the bowels; motion by circular contraction and relaxation; it is by this motion that the contents of the bowels are propelled onward.

Peristaltic. Pertaining to peristalsis.

Peritoneal. Pertaining to the peritoneum.

Peritoneum. The serous membrane lining the abdominal cavity and covering most of the organs in it.

Peritonitis. Inflammation of the peritoneum.

Pernicious. Severe, destructive; as pernicious anemia.

Pernio. Latin name for chilblain.

Per Os. By or in the mouth.

Per Rectum. By or in the rectum.

Perspiration. Sweating. Sweat.

Pertussis. Whooping-cough. A contagious convulsive cough.

Perversion. An action that is not normal; vulgar or indecent.

Perversion, Sexual. Indulgence in abnormal sexual practices. Sadism, masochism, exhibitionism, voyerism, pederasty are perversions, and those who practice them are perverts.

Pervert. One who habitually indulges in abnormal sex-

Phenolphthalein

ual practices, who is addicted to them, and finds no satisfaction in normal sexual relations.

Pervious. Penetrable; permitting penetration.

Pessary. An appliance placed in the vagina to support the uterus, or to prevent conception. In England, France, and lately also in this country, "pessary" is also used as the synonym of a vaginal suppository.

Pest. The plague, pestilence

Pestilence. Any deadly epidemic disease.

Pestilential. Causing a pestilence, or having the characteristics of a pestilence

Petechin. A small blood effusion under the skin, size of a pin point.

Petit Mal. A mild form of epilepsy

Petrification. Changing into a hard stone-like substance.

Phagedena. A spreading, creeping ulceration.

Phagocyte. A cell possessing the property of absorbing, or eating up germs.

Phagocytosis. Destruction of germs by phagocytes.

Phalangeal. Pertaining to the phalanges or long bones of the fingers or toes.

Phallanx. One of the long bones of the fingers or toes. Plural—phallanges.

Phallalgia. Pain in the penis.

Phallie. Pertaining to the penis.

Phallie Worship. Same as Phallism. The worship of the phallus as a religious rite.

Phallism. Religious worship of the phallus or male member of generation.

Phallus. The penis. Often applied to the male organ in the state of erection.

Pharmaceutical. Pertaining to pharmacy or to drugs.

Pharmaceutic. Pertaining to pharmacy.

Pharmacognosy. The branch of science which deals with the source, preparation, dosage and physiologic properties of drugs.

Pharmacology. The science of the nature and action of drugs.

Pharmacopeia. The standard handbook of drugs and medical preparations, giving tests for identity and purity and exact methods of preparation.

Pharyngeal. Pertaining to the pharynx or throat.

Pharyngismus. Spasm of the throat, making talking and swallowing difficult or impossible.

Pharyngitis. Inflammation of the pharynx or throat. Sore throat.

Pharynx. The throat. The space between the mouth and nasal cavities above and in front, and the esophagus below.

Phenol. Carbolic acid.

Phenolphthalein. A coal-tar derivative, which is used

Phimosis

as an "indicator" in chemistry, and has become a popular laxative.

Phimosis. A narrowing or contracting of the prepuce or foreskin, so that it cannot be pulled back or retracted, and the glans cannot be uncovered. Sometimes found at birth, sometimes caused by gonorrhea, chancre and chancroid, sometimes just by uncleanliness. Circumcision is a good preventive.

Phlebitis. Inflammation of a vein.

Phlebotomy. Venesection; the opening of a vein.

Phlegm. Mucus from the bronchi and throat.

Phlegmasia. Inflammation.

Phlegmasia Alba Dolens. Milk-leg. An acute edema from venous obstruction.

Phlegmon. Acute suppurative inflammation of subcutaneous tissue.

Phobia. An abnormal fear, a morbid unfounded dread.

A person may have a fear of being alone in a room, or of crossing the street, of being in a theatre, of passing a church etc. The number of phobias is legion.

Phlyctena, Phlyctenula. A small vesicle or blister.

Phonetics. The study of vocal sounds, of speech and pronunciation.

Phose. A subjective sensation of bright light or color.

Phosphaturia. The presence in the urine of an excess of phosphates.

Phossy Jaw. Necrosis of the jaw from phosphorus poisoning, as was formerly the case in the manufacture of matches.

Photalgia. Pain caused by light.

***Photomania.** Extreme sensitiveness to light.

Photophobia. Inability to bear the light.

Photopia. Adjustment of the eyes to bright light.

Photopsia. Sparks or flashes before the eyes due to disease of the retina.

Phrenesia. Delirium; frenzy.

Phrenetic. Maniacal, delirious, frenzied.

Phrenic. Pertaining to the diaphragm.

Phthisical. Pertaining to phthisis or consumption.

***Phthisiophobia.** A morbid fear of getting or being affected with phthisis.

Phthisis. Pulmonary tuberculosis.

Phylogensis, Phylogeny. The evolution and development of any species of animals. *Ontogeny* is the evolution of an individual from the stage of the embryo to full term. It is said that each individual embryo in its development repeats the evolutionary development of the entire species.

Physic Formerly the science of medicine. Now generally used to designate a purge, a cathartic.

Physiognomy. The face. Also the art of reading character by the study of the face.

Physiology. The science of the functions of the body; the science explaining the processes of digestion, respiration, circulation of the blood, and all other body functions.

Physiotherapy. Treatment by physical means, i.e. light, heat, electricity, diathermy, but without drugs or surgery.

Pia or Pia Mater. The soft membrane enveloping the entire surface of the brain and spinal cord.

Pigment. An organic coloring matter.

Pigmentary. Pertaining to pigment.

Pigmentation. The deposition of pigment.

Piliary. Pertaining to the hair.

Piles. Hemorrhoids.

Pimp. A fellow who lives on the earnings of prostitutes.

Pinhole Os. A minute opening of the womb.

Pinna. The external flap of the ear. The auricle.

Pin-Worm. Long thin worms, infesting the rectum. A rectal injection of salt or of an infusion of quassia quickly destroys them.

Pitressin. One of the hormones from the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland.

Pitocin. One of the hormones of the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland. Used in obstetrics to help labor.

Pituitary Body or Gland. The hypophysis. A small reddish body in the *sell a turcica*, at the base of the brain, the secretion of which has an enormous influence on the growth of the body and on sexual development.

Pitultrin. The active principle or principles from the pituitary gland.

Pityriasis. A skin-disease with bran-like scabs.

Pityroid. Resembling bran, scaly.

Placebo. A substance which has no medicinal action but is given to patients for the suggestive effect. In former times, bread pills were a favorite placebo.

Pinecenta. The after-birth. The flat, round, spongy body forming the organ of communication between the fetus and the mother; through it the fetus gets its nutrition while it is in the womb.

Plait-Cutters. Sexual perverts who cut girl's braids.

Plantar. Pertaining to the sole of the foot.

Plague. Any severe epidemic disease. A pest.

Plaque. A flat patch or area on skin or mucous membrane. Mucous patches are white patches on lips, tongue, tonsils, etc., a manifestation of syphilis.

Plasma. The fluid part of the blood and lymph.

Plasmodium Malariae

Plasmodium Malariae. The parasite which is the cause of malaria.

Platonic Love. Ideal or abstract love without physical sex relations.

Platycephalous. Having a broad, flat skull.

Pleonexia. A psychosis characterized by excessive selfishness or greed, a desire to acquire things.

Plethora. Abnormal fulness of the blood-vessels. Too much blood; the opposite of anemia.

Plethora. Full-blooded.

Pleura. The serous membrane enveloping the lungs.

Pleurisy, Pleuritis. Inflammation of the pleura.

Pleuritic. Pertaining to pleurisy.

Plexus. A network of nerves or veins.

Plexus, Solar. The great network of nerves behind the stomach and in front of the aorta.

Plicae Palmatae. See Arbor Vitae.

Plumbism. Lead-poisoning.

Pluripara. A woman who has given birth to more than one child.

***Plutomania.** Insanity in which the patient thinks himself rich.

Pneumonia. Inflammation of the lungs.

Pneumonia, Double. Pneumonia of both lungs.

Pneumonia, Hypostatic. Pneumonia occurring in the weak or aged, affecting the lower posterior portions of the lungs, due to lying long on the back.

Pneumothorax. Gas or air in the pleural sac. Also produced artificially in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Pock-Marked. Marked with the scars of small-pox.

Podagra. Gout of the foot.

Podiatrist. Chiropodist. One who treats diseases of the foot, such as corns and bunions.

Pointillage. Massage by means of the finger tips.

Polioencephalitis. Inflammation of the gray matter of the brain.

Poliomyelitis. Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord.

Pollakiuria. Abnormally frequent urination.

Pollex. The thumb or the great toe.

Pollutions. Wet dreams, night losses, an emission of semen during sleep, usually accompanied by an erotic or sexual dream. If they do not occur too frequently and the dreamer does not feel weak, languid or debilitated the following day, they may be disregarded, for they are physiologic or normal pollutions. The seminal vesicles and ampullae become distended with semen and it must find a way out. If they occur more than once a week, they are abnormal or pathologic.

Polyandry. Having more than one husband.

Polyarthritis. Simultaneous inflammation of several joints.

Polyarticular. Relating to many joints.

Polyclinic. A general hospital or clinic.

Polyeyesis. Multiple pregnancy. Pregnancy with more than one fetus

Polydactylism. Having supernumerary fingers or toes

Polydipsia. Excessive thirst.

Polygamy. The condition of having several wives—or husbands.

Polygyny. The condition of having several wives.

Polymastia, Polymazia. Having more than two breasts.

Polymenorrhea. Excessive menstrual flow.

Polymorphous. Having several forms

Polyorchis. With more than two testes

Polypus. A polyp. A soft tumor with a pedicle found in the nose, rectum, etc.

Polyurin. Excessive secretion of urine.

Porneastic. Having a particular and excessive fondness for prostitutes. One some men prostitutes act as a fetish. They can enjoy sex relations with prostitutes only, and with no other women

Pornographer. One given to coarse, indecent and obscene writing, having for its object the stimulation and irritation of the physical sexual passion.

Pornography. Obscene writing or painting.

Posology. The study of doses of medicines.

Postcoital. Occurring after marriage.

Posterior. Referring to the back portion.

Postfebrile. Occurring after a fever.

Posthitis. An inflammation of the prepuce or foreskin of the penis

Posthumous. Taking place after death, a posthumous child, one born after the death of the father

Postmortem. Occurring after death. An autopsy or necropsy.

Postnasal. Behind the nose.

Postpartum. After childbirth.

***Potamophobia.** A morbid dread of rivers and large surfaces of water.

Potency. The ability to perform the sexual act properly with satisfaction to the man and the woman. This requires on the part of the male: 1. A normal sexual desire or libido. 2. The ability to have a proper erection. 3. He must be able to prolong the act until the female partner is satisfied, before he reaches his orgasm and ejaculation. 4. He must experience a distinctly pleasurable voluptuous sensation during the act and during the orgasm. When any of the above factors is weak or altogether lacking, the man is said to be sexually weak

Potentia Generandi

or impotent. This may be partial or complete, temporary or permanent.

Potentia Generandi. The power to beget children.

Potentia Coeundi. The power to have coitus or intercourse.

Pox. A contagious disease with an eruption of pustules. Vulgarly used as a synonym of syphilis.

Praeputium Clitoritis. The foreskin or "hood" of the clitoris.

Praeputium, Preputium. The prepuce or foreskin of the penis.

Precocious Menstruation. Menstruation occurring before the usual age. There are cases at the age of nine, seven and even three.

Precocious Sexuality. Prematurely awakened sexual desire, with prematurely developed sex organs.

Precordia. The area of the chest overlying the heart.

Precordial. Relating to the precordia.

Predigestion. The partial artificial digestion of food before it is eaten.

Predisposing. Inclining to, as a disease.

Predisposition. A natural inclination or tendency to.

Pregnancy. The condition of being with child.

Pregnancy, Abdominal. The lodgment of the developing ovum in the abdominal cavity, instead of in the uterus.

Pregnancy, Extrauterine. The development of the ovum anywhere *outside* of the cavity of the uterus.

Pregnancy, False. A condition that simulates pregnancy.

Pregnancy, Multiple. Pregnancy with two or more embryos.

Pregnancy, Prevention of. Prevenception or Contraception.

Prepuce. The foreskin covering the glans of the penis.

Prevenception. The prevention of conception by chemical or mechanical means. Preferable to the terms Contraception or Birth Control. It is not the birth of children that we wish to control; abortion would do that; it is conception that we wish to prevent.

Primigravida. A woman pregnant with her first child.

Primipara. A woman bearing or giving birth to her first child.

Primordial. Pertaining to the beginning.

Privates. A vulgar term for the external genitals.

Probang. A slender rod with a sponge at the end for treatment of the throat or larynx.

Probe. A long slender instrument for examining wounds.

Procreation. Reproduction; generation.

Proctalgia. Pain in the anus or rectum.

Proctitis. Inflammation of the rectum.

Proctoclysis. The slow instillation of a liquid into the rectum.

Proctodyn ia. Pain in the anus or rectum.

Proct ology. The branch of medicine treating of the rectum and its diseases.

Proctoptosis. Prolapse of the rectum.

Proctorrhea. A morbid discharge from the rectum.

Proctoscope. An instrument or speculum for inspecting the rectum.

Procurement. Pandering. The obtaining of partners for sexual intercourse.

Procurer. Pander. Pimp

Procress. Female procurer; panderess.

Prodrome. A forerunner or sign of disease.

Proestr um. The period preceding "heat" in animals.

Progeny. Offspring; descendants

Progeria. A condition combining physical and mental features of both infantilism and senility. Premature senility.

Progesterin. Hormone obtained from the corpus luteum.

Prognathous. Having projecting jaws.

Prognosis. Prediction of the course and end of a disease.

Prognosticate. To predict the course that a disease will take.

Progynon. Female sex hormone, practically the same as Theelin.

Prolo tin. Genital or sexual precocity.

Prolactin. A hormone from the anterior pituitary influencing the production of milk.

Prolapse, Prolapsus. A falling down of a part—prolapse of the uterus, prolapse of the rectum.

Prolan A. The name given by Zondek to the hormone from the anterior pituitary whose function is the stimulation of the production of Theelin.

Prolan B. The name given by Zondek to the hormone from the anterior pituitary whose function is the stimulation of the corpora lutea.

Proliferous. Bearing many young.

Promiscuity, Sexual. Sexual intercourse with several and frequently changed partners. Physical satisfaction without the element of love.

Prone. Lying face downward.

Prophylactic. Preventive.

Prophylaxis. The prevention of disease.

Pro Re Nata. As needed; according to circumstances.

Prostatalgin. Pain in the prostate.

Prostate. A gland consisting of both glandular and muscular tissue, surrounded by a tough covering or capsule. It secretes a sticky milky fluid which is necessary to the life and mobility of the spermatozoa. It is about the size of a horse-chestnut and perforated at about its center to permit the passage of the

Prostatectomy

prostatic urethra (about an inch in length) and the ejaculatory ducts.

Prostatectomy. The excision of a part or of the whole of the prostate.

Prostatic Hypertrophy. An enlargement or overgrowth of the prostate.

Prostatic Atrophy. A shrinking and drying up of the prostate.

Prostatitis. An inflammation of the prostate. A rather frequent complication of gonorrhea, making its treatment and cure more difficult. Very painful. After lasting for several days in about the same condition, a prostatitis may pursue one of three courses: (1) It may end in complete resolution, that is, the inflammation subsides and the patient gets perfectly well. (2) It may end in an abscess. (3) It may pass gradually into chronic prostatitis. The third is by far the most common.

Prostatism. An irritable condition of the prostate gland.

Prostatorrhea. A discharge of thin prostatic fluid.

Prosthesis. The artificial replacement of a lost part; as the replacement of a lost nose with a graft from the arm.

Prosthetics. The art of surgery treating of prosthesis.

Prostitution. Indiscriminate sexual intercourse for pay.

Prostitute. A woman who grants sexual intercourse indiscriminately for a fee.

Prostitute, Male. The same as a female prostitute, except that he hires himself to women.

Prostitute, Homosexual. There are homosexual men and women who practice prostitution for money with their own sex.

Prostration. Extreme physical or nervous exhaustion.

Protoplasm. The substance of the cell, excepting the nucleus. The essential constituent of all living matter, vegetable and mineral.

Proud Flesh. Excessive granulations; a fungous growth, following a wound.

Prudery. False modesty. Exaggerated, genuine or simulated aversion to anything of a sexual nature.

Prurigo. A chronic skin disease with numerous papules and with intense itching.

Pruritus. Itching.

Pseudoangina. A neurotic disease of the heart resembling angina pectoris, but not dangerous.

Pseudo-Casanovas. This term is applied to men who are sexually weak but who in order to cover up their impotence, boast, either orally or in their writings of their sexual exploits and their successes with women.

Pseudocyesis. False or spurious pregnancy. A condition

Psychopathia Sexualis

in which the woman *imagines* that she is pregnant. **Pseudo-Don Juans.** Sexually weak men who as a defence-mechanism boast of their sexual exploits. See Pseudo-Casanovas.

***Pseudomania.** Insanity in which the patient accuses himself of crimes of which he is innocent.

Pseudomnesia. False memory. The condition in which a person honestly claims to remember things that never took place.

Pseudosmia. A false sense of smell, smelling odors that aren't there.

Psittacosis. A disease of parrots communicable to man, marked by high fever and pulmonary disorders.

Psoriasis. A chronic inflammatory skin disease with silver-white scales.

Psychastenia. A neurosis or psychoneurosis characterized by mental and nervous exhaustion, with lack of self-control.

Psyche. Everything comprised under mind or soul. The totality of the human mind. The sum total of our thoughts and feelings. In Greek mythology, Psyche was a beautiful maiden, the beloved of Cupid, and the personification of the human soul.

Psychiatry. The branch of medicine that treats of diseases of the mind.

Psychic. Pertaining to the mind; mental as distinguished from physical.

Psychic Masturbation. Mental or abstract masturbation. By concentrating upon the opposite sex and visualizing the sex act, the orgasm is brought about. This is the most injurious sort of masturbation and very likely to lead to neurasthenia and to sexual impotence.

Psychoanalysis or Psychnalysis. A system of psychiatry founded by Prof. Sigmund Freud, which consists in careful studying of the mental condition of a patient by analyzing his dreams and comparing his subjective and objective symptoms.

Psychology. The science dealing with all mental phenomena.

Psychoneurosis. A functional mental disease; a minor mental affection, which may be concentrated on one subject.

Psychopath. A person who has "something wrong" with him mentally or nervously. He may be quite sane on most subjects, he may even be a genius and yet suffer from some abnormality; a weakening of the will or an obsessive idea.

Psychopathia Sexualis. Any psychic abnormality or disease on a sexual basis; the actual sexual perversions belong here.

Psychopathology

Psychopathology. The pathology of diseases of the mind.

Psychosis. Any disease of the mind; any variety of insanity, mild or severe.

Psychotherapy. The treatment of disease by suggestion or by mental influence. Also the treatment of mental disease.

***Psychrophobia.** A morbid fear of cold.

Psychrophore. A sound with a double tunnel for the application of cold to the urethra or the rectum. There are urethral psychrophores and rectal psychrophore. They are falling into disuse.

Ptomaine. A substance produced by bacteria in decomposing animal or vegetable matter. Some ptomaines are highly poisonous.

Ptosis. A drooping of the upper eyelid from paralysis. This term is also applied to an abnormal dropping down of other organs.

Ptyalagogue. Same as sialagogue. A substance that increases the secretion of saliva.

Ptyalism. An excessive secretion of saliva.

Puberal. Pertaining to puberty.

Pubertas Praecox. Premature puberty; puberty at a very early age.

Puberty. The period at which a boy or a girl becomes sexually mature, or capable of generation. The age differs in various races and climates, ranging from 11 or 12 to 17 or 18.

Pubes. The pubic hair. The hairy region over the pubis. The mons veneris.

Pubescence. Puberty.

Pubescent. Approaching the age of puberty.

Pubic. Pertaining to the pubes.

Pubis. The pubic bone. Note the two words: pubes and pubis.

Pudenda. Plural of Pudendum. The female genitals.

Pudendum. The female external genitals

Peulla Publica. Literal translation: public girl. Latin term for prostitute.

Puerile. Pertaining to childhood; boyish.

Puerpera. A female in labor or recently delivered.

Puerperal. Pertaining to or following childbirth.

Puerperum. 1. The puerperal state. 2. The period from delivery to the time when the uterus regains the normal size.

Pullulation. The process of sprouting; germination.

Pulmonary, Pulmonic. Pertaining to the lungs.

Pulverization. The act of reducing to powder.

Pulverulent. Powdery.

Pulvis. Latin name for powder.

Pyuria

Punctate. Having many points; dotted; the size of little points.

Pungent. Acrid, penetrating.

Pupil. The round aperture in the iris of the eye.

Purgation. Evacuation of the bowels by means of purgatives or cathartics.

Purgative. Purge. An agent producing abundant watery evacuations.

Purpura. A disease characterized by minute hemorrhages into the skin.

Purulent. Having the character of pus; containing pus.

Pus. The fluid product of suppuration and ulceration.

Pus, Sanious. Pus mixed with blood.

Putrefaction. Decomposition or decay of organic substances.

Putrescence. The state of undergoing putrefaction.

Putrescent. Undergoing putrefaction.

Putrid. Showing putrefaction; rotten and ill-smelling.

Pyelitis. Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.

Pyelonephritis. Inflammation of the kidney and its pelvis.

Pyemia, Pyaemia. A condition in which pyogenic or pus-producing bacteria circulate in the blood with the formation of many abscesses.

Pygmalionism. Sexual excitement caused by the contemplation of naked female statues; or naked women are made to stand motionless like statues and gradually "come to life."

Pylorus. The opening of the stomach into the duodenum (first part of the intestine). Also the pyloric valve.

Pyogenesis. The formation of pus.

Pyogenic. Developing or generating pus.

Pyorrhœa, Pyorrhea. A discharge of pus. Now generally applied to a purulent condition of the gums.

Pyosalpinx. An accumulation of pus in the Fallopian tubes.

Pyretic. Pertaining to high fever.

Pyrexia. An elevation of temperature; high fever.

***Pyromania.** Insane impulse to set things on fire; insane incendiaryism.

***Pyrophobia.** Morbid dread of fire.

Pyrosis. A burning pain in the stomach with eructations of disagreeable acid fluid. Heartburn. Water brash.

Pyuria. The presence of pus in the urine.

Q.

Quack. A layman or doctor who guarantees cures, who makes false promises, who practices unscientific systems of medicine. A medical charlatan who pretends to knowledge which he does not possess.

Quackery. Medical charlatanism. Humbug in medical practice

Quadroon. The offspring of a white person and a mulatto

Quarantine. To isolate on account of suspected infection; a place where suspected persons are isolated.

Quartan, Quartan Fever. Malarial fever the paroxysms of which recur every fourth day.

Quartipara. A woman who has borne four children or who is pregnant for the fourth time.

Quick. Pregnant with child the movements of which are already felt. Also a synonym for Alive.

Quicken. First perceptible movement or kick of the fetus in the womb

Quinsy. Quinsy sorethroat An acute severe inflammation of the tonsils with fever, often going to pus formation

Quintipara. A woman who has borne five children or who is pregnant for the fifth time.

Quintuplets. Five children born at one birth.

Quotidian. 1. Occurring daily. 2. Malarial fever with a daily attack.

R.

Rabid. Raging, furious, affected with rabies or hydrophobia.

Rabies. Lyssa. An extremely fatal disease in dogs corresponding to hydrophobia in man.

Race Hygiene. All the hygienic conditions necessary to improve the race, to guard it from disease. Sometimes used as a synonym of Eugenics.

Rachialgia. Pain in the spine.

Rachiodynia. Pain in the spinal cord.

Rachis. The spinal column.

Rachitic. Pertaining to rachitis. Ricketty, affected with rickets.

Rachitis. Same as rickets.

Radioactivity. The power of emission of rays having chemical and electric properties, by such substances as radium.

Radiotherapy. The treatment of disease by means of x-rays, radium, and other radioactive substances.

Radium. A metallic radioactive element obtained from pitchblende. Used much in the treatment of cancer. Discovered by the Curies.

Radius. The smaller of the two bones of the forearm.

Rale. A peculiar rasping sound heard in disease of the bronchial tubes.

Ramification. Branching of an organ or a part.

Ramolissement. Softening of a part.

Ranine. Pertaining to the under surface of the tongue.

Ranula. A little cyst on the under surface of the tongue or floor of the mouth.

Rape. Forcible violation of a woman, sexual intercourse without her consent.

Raphe. A seam; line like a seam; ridge.

Rash. An eruption on the skin.

Rational Sex Ethics. The sex morality of civilized human beings who have freed themselves from traditional superstitions and whose only code is human happiness.

Reaction. The action or behavior of one chemical toward another; in a narrower sense the behavior of a chemical towards certain *colors* used as tests. When a chemical turns red litmus paper blue we say it has an alkaline reaction; when it turns blue litmus paper red it has an acid reaction. When it neither turns red litmus paper blue nor blue litmus paper red, we say it has a neutral reaction.

Readers' Cramp. Cramp of the eye muscles from continuous reading.

Reagent

Reagent. Anything producing a reaction. A chemical used to test another chemical. See Reaction.

Recessive. Having a tendency to disappear, to retrograde.

Recrudescence. The relapsing of a disease.

Recipe. The caption of a prescription = Rx, which means Take. Also a formula.

Rectalgia. Pain in the rectum

Rectified. Pure, refined.

Rectitis. Inflammation of the rectum.

Rectoscope. A speculum for examination of the rectum.

Rectostenosis. Stricture of the rectum.

Rectouterine. Pertaining to the rectum and the uterus.

Rectovaginal. Pertaining to the rectum and the vagina.

Rectovesical. Pertaining to the rectum and bladder.

Rectum. The lower part of the large intestine.

Recumbent. Reclining.

Recuperation. Convalescence; return to health.

Recurrence. Return of a disease.

Recurrent. Returning at intervals.

Red Color, in Relation to Sexuality. Red color is claimed to produce on some men decided sexual excitement.

Red Hair Fetishism. While red hair is detested by some men, it acts as a fetish on others. Some men are "crazy" for red hair, the redder it is the better they like it.

Reducible. Capable of reduction.

Reduction. 1 Restoration to a normal situation, like the reduction of a dislocated arm. 2. Separation of a metal from substances combined with it.

Reflex. An involuntary action caused by nerve-stimulus.

Reflex, Patellar. Same as knee-jerk. When the knee-cap is smartly tapped the leg jumps up.

Reflex, Pupillary. Contraction of the iris on exposure of the retina to light.

Refrigerant. An agent having cooling properties, like cold lemonade.

Refrigeration. The act of cooling.

Regeneration. New growth or repair of lost tissues.

Regimen. A regularly ordered mode of living and food taking.

Regular. According to rule.

Regular Practitioner. One who belongs to the regular school of medicine. Not a sectarian or quack.

Regular School. The scientific method of practising medicine.

Regurgitant. Flowing backward; coming up.

Regurgitation. An eructation or throwing back.

Reinfection. Infection a second time.

Reinoculation. Inoculation a second time.

Retroversion

Reins. The kidneys or their region.

Rejuvenation. The attempt to "rejuvenate" old people by various operations, by grafting testicles, by radiation with x-rays.

Rejuvenescence. Getting young again.

Relapse. A recurrence of a disease during convalescence.

Relaxation. Diminution of tension; rest.

Remedial. Having the nature of a remedy.

Remission. The period of abatement in fever.

Remittent. Alternately abating and returning; remittent fever.

Renal. Pertaining to the kidneys.

Renifleurs. Smellers. Sexual perverts who get satisfaction by inhaling odors which to normal men would cause disgust, such as urine and the excreta.

Reproduction. The begetting of children; continuance of the race.

Reproductive. Pertaining to reproduction; generative.

Reproductive Glands. The testicles in men and the ovaries in women.

Reproductive Organs. All the organs in men and women necessary for sexual intercourse and the begetting and bearing of children.

Residue. That which remains.

Resilience. Elasticity. Healthy reaction.

Resilient. Elastic; rebounding.

Resilient Stricture. A stricture which after being dilated contracts again.

Resolution. The arrest of an inflammation without suppuration; the absorption of inflammatory products or of a tumor.

Respirable. Suitable for respiration. Respirable air.

Respiration. Inspiration and expiration of air by the lungs.

Respiratory. Pertaining to respiration.

Restorative. A remedy restoring health and strength.

Resuscitation. The bringing to life of one *apparently* dead.

Retching. A painful and unsatisfactory attempt at vomiting.

Retention. Holding back; stoppage.

Retifism. Shoe fetishism. Sexual perversion in which the female shoe serves as a fetish.

Retina. The internal membrane of the eye.

Retinitis. Inflammation of the retina.

Retraction. Drawing backward.

Retroflexed. Bent backward.

Retroflexion. A bending or flexing backward.

Retrouterine. Behind the uterus.

Retroversion. A turning back, as retroversion of the uterus

Revulsant

Revulsant. A remedy for drawing blood from a distant part of the body.

Revulsion. The withdrawal of blood from a diseased part to a healthy part.

Rhagades, Rhagadia. Fissures of the skin, at the angles of the mouth, and around the anus.

Rheumatic. Pertaining to or affected with rheumatism.

Rheumatism. A disease with fever, pain, inflammation and swelling of the joints. May be acute or chronic.

Rheumatoid. Resembling rheumatism.

Rhinal. Pertaining to or belonging to the nose.

Rhinalgia. Pain in the nose.

Rhinitis. Inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane. Catarrh of the nose.

Rhinologist. A specialist in diseases of the nose.

Rhinophonia. A nasal tone in speaking.

Rhinophyma. A tumor of the nose.

Rhonus. A rattling in the throat.

***Rhypophobia.** A morbid fear of filth.

Rhythm. A measured time or movement.

Rhythm, Gallop. A disturbed form of heart-action in which the cardiac sounds occur in groups of three, resembling the cantering of a horse.

Rhythmic. Pertaining to rhythm.

Rickets, Rachitis. A constitutional disease of childhood, characterized by softening of the bones, malnutrition, sweating and hypersensitiveness when touched.

Rickety. Affected with rickets.

Rings, Laselvivous. Rubber rings used for irritating sexual passion and voluptuousness.

Rigg's Disease. Pyorrhea of the gums.

Ringworm. A skin disease of parasitic origin, occurring in "rings."

Risus Sardonicus. A peculiar grin caused by a spasm of the facial muscles.

Roborant. Tonic; strengthening.

Rodent Ulcer. A superficial ulceration, somewhat malignant, occurring usually in the face.

Roentgen Rays. X-rays. Invisible light rays which penetrate most solids, show fractures, foreign substances etc. in the body, and are effective in treating certain diseases. Discovered by Prof. Conrad Roentgen.

Roentgentherapy. Treatment by x-rays.

Rollet's Chancre. Mixed chancre, an infected chancre, a combination of chancre and chancroid.

Rosacea. Acne rosacea. Acne of the nose and cheeks, with redness due to enlarged blood-vessels, generally caused by too much drinking.

Roseola. The first rash that appears on the body in

syphilis. It generally makes its appearance in about six weeks after the infection. Also a synonym of measles.

Round Ligaments. Two bands attached to either side of the uterus and supporting it in place.

Rubefacient. An agent that reddens the skin, such as mustard.

Rubella. Infectious fever of childhood, resembling mild measles; German measles.

Rubeola. A synonym of measles.

Rubescent. Growing red.

Rubin Test. A test to determine whether the Fallopian tubes are open or closed, by passing carbon dioxide gas through the uterus.

Rudimentary. Undeveloped; not formed.

Rugose, Rugous. Wrinkled.

Rumination. The bringing up and remastication of swallowed food.

Rump. The lower portion of the backbone. The buttocks.

Run. To discharge pus from a diseased part.

Rupia. A syphilitic eruption with thick crusts over foul ulcers.

***Rupophobia.** An insane dread of dirt or filth.

Rut. The condition of being in sexual "heat" in animals.
Estrus.

S.

Sabulous. Gritty; sandy.

Saburra. Fermentation or decomposition of food in the stomach

Saburnal. Pertaining to foul stomach or to sordes in the mouth

Sac. A bag or bag-like structure.

Saccharated. Containing sugar

Saccharomyces. The yeast fungi.

Saccharum. Latin name for sugar.

Saccharum Lactis. Sugar of milk; lactose.

Sacral. Belonging to the sacrum.

Sacralgia. Pain in the sacrum

Sacrum. The large triangular bone above the coccyx; it consists of five vertebrae fused together into one bone

Saddle-Back. Lordosis. Curvature of the spine, with the convexity looking anteriorly.

Saddle-Nose. A sunken nose with absent bridge; often due to syphilis

Sadism. Sexual perversion in which pleasure is derived from inflicting cruelty upon one's partner. Word derived from Marquis de Sade.

Sadist. A sexual pervert who derives sexual pleasure from causing pain to other people.

Sage-Femme. French name for a midwife.

Salacious. Obscene, lustful

Salacity. Lustfulness Obscenity.

Salifiable. Capable of forming salts with acids.

Saline. Salty, containing salt.

Saliva. The secretion of the salivary glands of the mouth.

Salivant. Increasing the flow of saliva.

Salvary. Pertaining to the saliva.

Salivation. An excessive secretion of saliva

Salpingectomy. The cutting and tying of the Fallopian tubes; this operation renders the woman sterile, that is, incapable of having children

Salpingian. Pertaining to a Fallopian tube.

Salpingitis. Inflammation of the Fallopian tubes.

Salpingoecysis. Pregnancy in the Fallopian tube.

Salpingoophorectomy. The removing by operation of an ovary and Fallopian tube.

Salpingoophoritis, Salpingoovaritis. Inflammation of an ovary and tube.

Saltation. Leaping; skipping, in certain spasmodic affections of the lower extremities.

Saltatory. Pertaining to dancing or leaping, with reference to disease.

Salubrious. Pertaining to health; healthful.

Salutary

Salutary. Healthy, promoting health

Salvarsan. A substance discovered by Ehrlich and Hata and used in syphilis and relapsing fever. Also called Arsphenamine.

Sanative, Sanatory. Promoting health

Sanatorium. A private hospital for the treatment of chronic disease and for recuperation.

Sanguine. Bloody; hopeful; cheerful

Sanguineous. Bloody.

Sanguinolent. Tinged with blood

Sanguis. Latin name for blood.

Sanies. A thin, greenish, serous discharge.

Sanious. Greenish discharge of pus and blood.

Sanitarium. A health resort. Though the meanings are different, yet sanitarium and sanatorium are often used interchangeably.

Sanitary. Pertaining to health

Sanitation. The act of taking care of the health, of preventing infection, etc.

Sanity. The condition of soundness of mind

Saphene, or Saphenous Veins. The two large veins of the leg

Saponaceous. Having the nature of soap

Sapphism. Homosexual intercourse between women.

Lesbianism. Tribadism. The word Sapphism is derived from the poetess Sappho who is alleged to have been homosexual.

Sapremia. Septic intoxication; blood-poisoning. Septicemia.

Saprogenic. Causing putrefaction or produced by it.

Sarcoma. A malignant tumor of modified connective tissue. A kind of cancer.

Sarcomatous. Of the nature of a sarcoma.

Satanism. A sexual perversion consisting in the utterance of blasphemous (instead of obscene) words and of such horrible practices as the black mass.

Saturnalia. Roman feast celebrated in mid-December. Any period of unrestrained sexual license.

Saturnine. Pertaining to lead. Gloomy, morose, dull.

Saturnism. Lead-poisoning.

Satyr. In Greek mythology a woodland deity, half man, half goat, who possessed excessive sexual desire. Hence any lecherous, excessively lustful man.

Satyriasis. An abnormally insatiable sexual desire in men, corresponding to nymphomania in women.

Scab. A crust formed over a wound or ulcer.

Scabies. The itch; a very contagious severely itching skin disease due to a parasite.

Scalp. The skin covering the skull or the cranium.

Scalpel. A narrow straight, sharp knife.

Scanning Speech. A slow, hesitating speech.

Secondary Sex Characteristics

Scapula. The large flat, triangular bone of the shoulder. Shoulder-blade.

Scarlatinia. An epidemic, contagious disease with fever and scarlet eruption Scarlet fever.

Scarlatiniform, Scarlatinoid. Resembling scarlet fever.

Scatology. Pertaining to feces.

Scatology. Dealing with feces and with the organs of excretion

Scents, Erotic. On some men certain scents, perfumes or the "odor of woman" (odor feminae) have a strong erotic effect. Some men are odor-fetishists.

Sciatic. Pertaining to the ischium.

Sciatica. Inflammation or neuralgia of the sciatic nerve, felt chiefly on the back of the thigh.

Scirrhous, Scirrus. A hard form of cancer.

Sclera. The white, tough outer membrane of the eyeball.

Scleritis. Inflammation of the sclera.

Scleroderma. A chronic skin disease in which the skin becomes tough and hard

Sclerosed. Hardened; sclerotic.

Sclerosis. Induration and overgrowth of the connective tissue of an organ.

Scoliosis. Lateral curvature of the spine.

***Scopophobia.** A morbid fear of being seen.

Scorbutic. Pertaining to scurvy.

Scorbutus. Scurvy. A disease marked by sponginess and bleeding of the gums, inanition, weakness, edema, etc. Due to the deficiency of Vitamin D in the food.

Scotodynia. Vertigo. Faintness with headache and dimness of vision.

Scourge. Any severe epidemic disease.

Scrofula. A constitutional condition with swelling of the glands and a tendency to tuberculosis.

Scrofulosis. A scrofulous condition.

Serofulous. Affected with scrofula.

Serotal. Pertaining to the scrotum.

Serotitis. Inflammation of the scrotum.

Serotum. The sac or bag containing the two testicles.

Seruple. Twenty grains.

Scurf. The peeling epidermis of the scalp; dandruff.

Scurvy. See Scorbutus.

Scybala. Hard, lumpy feces.

Seborrhea. An abnormal secretion of the sebaceous glands, either oily or dry like dandruff.

Second Intention. A wound healing with the formation of pus and granulations heals by second intention. A "clean" wound healing without the formation of pus is said to heal by first intention.

Secondary Sex Characteristics. The sex organs are the primary sex characteristics. The beard, the voice, the narrow pelvis, etc. in man, the breasts, the long hair,

Secret Disease

the broad pelvis, etc. in woman constitute the secondary sex characteristics.

Secret Disease. An old conventional name for venereal diseases. The fact of their having to be "secret" has cost humanity untold suffering and innumerable deaths.

Secretion. The process of manufacturing and giving out or pouring out certain fluids; also applied to the fluids so secreted. For instance the breasts secrete milk.

Secretory. Performing secretion.

Section. A division by cutting, dissection.

Section of Fallopian Tubes. See Salpingectomy.

Secundagravida. A woman pregnant for the second time.

Secundines. The after-birth.

Secundipara. A woman giving birth the second time

Security Sponges. Sponges used for the prevention of conception. If well filling the vagina and soaked in an antiseptic solution they form a satisfactory preventive, but not an *absolutely* dependable one.

Sedative. Soothing, calming. An agent allaying irritation.

Seducee. A person who by improper means, false promises, dishonest representation, induces a girl or woman to have sexual relations with him.

Seduction. See Seducer.

Self-Abuse. A vulgar and improper term applied to masturbation. In many cases masturbation, far from being an abuse of one's body is a salutary procedure

Semen. A thick viscid fluid of a peculiar odor not possessed by any other substance, secreted by the testicles. Function: to impregnate the female. It is a mixture of the spermatic fluid from the testicles *plus* the secretions from the prostate, the seminal vesicles, Cowper's glands and the urethra.

Semenuria. The presence of semen in the urine.

Seminal. Pertaining to semen.

Seminal Duct or Vas Deferens. A tube or duct which is a continuation of the *epididymis* and whose function it is to carry the semen into the *seminal vesicles* and *urethra*. The canal or lumen of the seminal duct measures only about $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch in diameter and is easily clogged by any inflammation, thus preventing the semen from passing through it

Seminal Vesicles. Two little sacs situated on each side of the prostate. They serve as receptacles in which to store up semen until it is needed. From each vesicle there is an excretory duct which uniting with the *vas deferens* of its side forms the *ejaculatory duct*, which during a sexual orgasm ejaculates and throws

Serology

out the semen into the urethral canal. Besides serving as a reservoir, they have a secretion of their own which forms one of the ingredients of the semen. The seminal vesicles measure about two and one-half inches in length, are lying above and to each side of the prostate, and can be felt by putting a finger in the rectum.

Semination. Intromission of semen into the vagina and uterus.

Seminiferous. Carrying or producing semen.

Senescence. The condition of growing old.

Senile. Decrepit. Weak from age, physically or mentally.

Senility. The weakness of old age, physical or mental or both. Senility is not synonymous with old age. A man of fifty may be senile; a man of eighty may be strong and vigorous mentally and physically without any signs of senility.

Sensible. Endowed with the sense of feeling. Capable of sensation. Reasonable.

Sensitive. Capable of feeling. Feeling too strongly.

Sensitized. Made sensitive.

Sensorium. The entire nervous system, including the brain, as the system of sensation.

Sensory. Relating to sensation.

Sensuality. Sexual passion. Lust. Sexual desire without love.

Sentient. Having sensation or feeling.

Sentimental. Experiencing or displaying exaggerated or mawkish sentiment.

Sentimentality. The state of being sentimental. Usually used in a derogatory sense.

Sepsis. Putrefaction; septicemia. The presence of germs and their toxins in the blood or tissues.

Septic. Relating to sepsis.

Septicemia. An infection caused by the presence of germs and their toxins in the blood.

Septicemic. Pertaining to or affected with septicemia.

Septipara. Woman giving birth the seventh time.

Septum. A dividing membrane or wall. Like the nasal septum.

Septum, Nasal. The partition between the nostrils.

Septum, Rectovaginal. The tissue between the rectum and the vagina.

Septum Scroti. The partition which divides the scrotum into two halves, each containing a testicle.

Septum Ventriculorum. The partition between the two ventricles of the heart.

Sequel, Sequela. A supervening disease. The consequences following a disease.

Serodagnosis. Diagnosis made by the use of serum.

Serology. The science of serum diagnosis and treatment.

Seromucous

Seromucous. Composed of serum and mucus.

Seropurulent. Composed of serum and pus.

Serotherapy. The treatment of disease by the use of different sera containing antitoxins.

Serpiginous. Resembling ringworm; creeping; gradually extending over the surface.

Serpigo. A creeping eruption. Herpes. Ringworm.

Serum. The fluid constituent of the blood separated by coagulation.

Sex. The state or condition of being either male or female.

The word *Sex* is, in its origin, a strictly Roman Catholic theological term; it has now become the accepted designation in the languages and theologies of the Western world to denote all that concerns the genetic functions of nature. It derives from the Latin word *sex*, meaning "six," and *sextus*, or the "sixth" Commandment, which in Roman Catholic theology reads: "Thou shalt not commit adultery" Protestants list this Commandment as their seventh, but accept the word *sex* as used from the beginning in Roman Catholic theology to signify all that concerns their seventh Commandment.—(*Ex-Priest and The Riddle of Religion*, p. 67.)

Sexologist. A person specializing in sexology. While the all-round sexologist must be a physician, various branches of sexology, such as sexual psychology and sexual ethics, constitute proper studies for the educated layman.

Sexology. The science dealing with all phases of sex. The anatomy, physiology and pathology of the sex organs, the psychology of the sex instinct and love, the sexual perversions, the venereal diseases, the origin of the sex instinct, its relation to the arts and society, and last but not least, sexual ethics—all belong to the domain of sexology.

Sextipara. A woman giving birth for the sixth time.

Sexual. Pertaining to sex.

Sexual Act. Same as sexual intercourse; coitus.

Sexual Anesthesia. Frigidity. Lack of sexual desire or feeling.

Sexual Anomalies. Abnormalities of sex, either physical, mental or emotional.

Sexual Antipathy. An aversion towards a certain person sexually.

Sexual Day Dreams. A form of mental masturbation, in which the person imagines or visualizes sexual scenes.

Sexual Intercourse. Coitus. The coming together of male and female.

Sexual Nostrums. Quack medicines recommended for increasing the sexual desire and power.

Shell Shock

Sexual Organs. The generative organs; testicles and penis in man, ovaries, uterus, vagina and vulva in woman.

Sexual Orgasm. The highest point or climax during the sexual act, accompanied by an ejaculation.

Sexual Pathology. That branch of sexology which deals with all the abnormal manifestations of sex such as excessive sexual desire, weak or absent sexual desire, sexual perversions, inversions, etc. In the wider and somewhat loose sense it includes also anatomical abnormalities and venereal diseases.

Sexual Perversions. Abnormalities often attaining the degree of an obsessive disease and sometimes reaching actual insanity, having a sexual basis. Homosexuality, in spite of what its victims or protagonists may say to the contrary, is a lamentable abnormality. So is sadism, masochism, exhibitionism, bestiality. The fact that the perversion may be congenital, that the victim of the perversion is not responsible does not make it any the less a perversion. A born cripple is not responsible for his crippled condition; that does not make him less a cripple.

Sexual Perversities. Voluntary aberrations from the normal method of sexual relations. Fellatio, cunnilingus, coitus intra mammae, are perversities but not perversions. Perversities are acquired, have not an obsessive character, are easily curable, while perversions are generally congenital and are obsessive in their nature.

Sexual Physiology. That branch of sexology which explains the normal sexual functions; normal sexual desire, the way the sex glands influence the body and the mind; the influence of the mind on sexual activity, and vice versa and so forth.

Sexual Promiscuity. Having sex relations with a number of people, without particular choice and without as a rule the element of love.

Sexual Science. Sexology. The scientific study of everything pertaining to sex—physically, mentally, emotionally and morally.

Sexual Sphere. The domain or subject of sex.

Sexual Tension. The tension produced by the sex urge, by the non-satisfaction of the sex desire.

Sexual Vampirism. A sexual perversion consisting in biting or cutting the sexual partner and sucking the blood.

Sexuality. The collective differences which in individuals make one male and another female.

Shell Shock. Functional disturbance without wounds caused by air concussion from the bursting of large shells.

Shin

Shin. The anterior edge of the tibia, the large bone of the leg.

Shingles. Herpes zoster. An acute painful skin eruption, generally occurring in the course of a nerve.

Ship-Fever. Typhus fever.

Shiver. A shaking of the body; a sudden trembling from cold or fright or some emotional excitement.

Shock. A marked physical and mental depression of the vital activities, caused by an injury or operation, or emotional disturbance, such as very bad news.

Shoe Fetishism. The concentration of the sexual desire on female shoes. Shoe fetishists sometimes collect dozens and dozens of shoes and get sexual satisfaction by coddling them.

Shot-Gun Prescription. A prescription containing numerous ingredients.

Shunamitism. The sleeping with (with or without sex relations) young girls in the belief that the proximity of and the emanations from a young body have a rejuvenating effect on old men.

Sialagog, Sialagogue. A remedy which increases the secretion of saliva.

Sialorrhœa. Salivation. Excessive flow of saliva.

Siblings. Children of the same parents—brothers and sisters together.

Sick Headache. Headache with nausea; biliousness.

***Siderodromophobia.** Morbid dread of travelling by railway.

Sigh. An involuntary prolonged deep inspiration; generally due to an emotional cause.

Silicosis. A disease of the lungs due to the inhalation of stone dust. Pneumoconiosis.

Simulation. The counterfeiting of disease.

Simultaneous Love. The love of two or more persons at the same time. A phenomenon which is quite possible and quite frequent, though the love may not be of the same character and intensity for each.

Sinciput. The fore and upper part of the head.

Sinew. Ligamentous tissue; a tendon or other fibrous cord.

Singultus. Hiccup

Sinistral. Pertaining to the left.

Sinuous. Wavy; winding.

Sinus. A cavity, recess or pocket. A channel leading to an abscess.

Sinus, Frontal. One of the two cavities in the frontal bone containing air and communicating with the nose.

Sinusitis. Inflammation of the frontal sinus.

***Sitophobia.** Insane abhorrence of food.

Sitotherapy. Treatment by the means of proper diet. Dietotherapy

Sitz-Bath. A bath in a sitting posture. A half-bath.

Skeleton. The bony framework of the body.

Skene's Glands. Two little glands in the female urethra opening by small ducts just with the meatus.

Skiagram, Skiagraph. The finished printed x-ray picture.

Skoptzy. A sect in Russia who believed that sexual intercourse was a sin and who used to cut out their testicles, thus making eunuchs of themselves.

Sleeping Sicknes. A peculiar epidemic disease characterized by constant sleepiness

Slide. A glass plate for microscopic specimens.

Slough. The separated dead matter in an ulcer.

Smegma. A thick ill-smelling secretion, of a cheesy consistency, found in men under the prepuce and in women around the labia minora. It is due to uncleanliness. Men who have been circumcised are free from the annoyance of accumulated smegma.

Smell of Woman. Odor feminae: The peculiar odor inherent in some women exerts a powerful sexual excitement on some men.

Smelling Salts. Ammonium carbonate, containing also some ammonia water, used to revive fainting people.

Sneezing. An explosive expulsion of air through the nasal passages and the mouth; often due to some irritation in the nose

Snore. To breathe with a harsh, rough noise in sleep.

Snow-Blindness. Partial blindness from the reflection of snow.

Snuffles. A catarrhal discharge from the nose in infancy, often seen in congenital syphilis.

Sodom. Sexual connection in the rectum. Anal coitus Pederasty.

Soft Chancre. The name given to chancreoid; it is not syphilitic in nature; the chancre of syphilis is hard and is so called.

Softening of the Brain. Progressive insanity or general paralysis, generally due to syphilis.

Solarium. A sun-bath; or a sunny place in which people stay to enjoy the sunshine.

Sole. The flat inferior surface of the foot; the surface on which we stand and walk.

Solubility. The condition of being soluble.

Soluble. Capable of being dissolved, as salt or sugar in water.

Solvent. A liquid capable of dissolving other substances; water, alcohol, glycerin are solvents.

Soma. The body The entire body with the exclusion of the germ cells, i. e. the spermatozoa in man and the ova in woman.

Somatic. Pertaining to the body.

Somatology

Somatology. Study of the anatomy and physiology of the body.

Somnambulism. Sleep-walking.

Somnifacient. A medicine for producing sleep.

Somniferous. Sleep producing

Somniloquism. Talking in sleep.

Somnolence. Sleepiness, drowsiness.

Somnolent. Inclined to doze or sleep.

Sonorous. Resonant, ringing.

Soot-Cancer, Soot-Wart. Chimney-sweep's cancer. Cancer of the scrotum formerly common in chimney-sweeps

***Sophomania.** A sort of insanity in which the patient is convinced of his supreme wisdom.

Soporific. Sleep-producing.

Sordes. Sores due to fetid accumulations about the teeth and lips.

Sore. Any ulcer, chafe or wound.

Sound. A probe; an exploring instrument. Generally made of metal or rubber

Souteneur. (Macquereau, Alfonse). The same as pimp. A man who lives on the earnings of a prostitute and who "protects" her

Spanish Fly. Cantharides The Spanish fly if applied externally produces a severe blister. Internally it has long enjoyed the reputation of an aphrodisiac. It is true that it causes erections in men, but it does so by irritating the sex organs and not by stimulating the sex centers. Should never be used without a doctor's supervision

Spasm. A convulsive muscular contraction.

Spasm, Vaginal. A spasm or contraction of the vagina making intercourse practically impossible.

Spasmophilia. A tendency to spasms and convulsions.

Spastic. Pertaining to rigid or "tonic" spasms.

Spay. To castrate. To remove the ovaries or testicles.

Specific. Peculiar, special Syphilitic. A remedy of peculiar value in a certain disease, like quinine is a specific in malaria.

Speculum. An instrument for examining canals There are vaginal specula, ear specula, etc.

Spand. To ejaculate semen during sexual intercourse.

Sperm, or Spernia. The semen or seed.

Spermatorax. Defect or weakness of the semen.

Spermatic. Pertaining to semen.

Spermatic Cords. Spermatic ducts or vasa deferentia, veins, arteries and nerves, twisted together in the form of a cord, whose function it is to keep the testicle suspended in the scrotum.

Spermaticid. The rudimentary spermatozoon, resulting from the division of the spermatocyte

Sphygmograph

Spermatolemma. An involuntary emission of semen.

Spermatocyte. The cell from which the spermatozoa are derived

Spermatocystitis. Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

Spermatogenesis. The process of secreting or generating the spermatozoa.

Spermatogeny. Same as spermatogenesis. The production of spermatozoa.

***Spermatophobia.** A morbid fear of spermatorrhea. But this word has also a different meaning; the deep morbid aversion that some women have to the male semen. It is a real phobia and that is the name which I give to this phobia, of which I have seen several examples.

Spermatopolesis. The generation of semen.

Spermatopoetic. Producing semen.

Spermatorrhea. A running of semen. A constant, or almost constant oozing out of semen. Very rare, but very serious. The loss of a few drops of semen when straining at defecation or after micturition is called defecation spermatorrhea and micturition spermatorrhea, and though both of these latter conditions require careful treatment, they are much less serious than spontaneous spermatorrhea.

Spermatozoa. (singular, Spermatozoon). The generative or reproductive cells. They are capable of motion by the aid of their tails. They are the smallest cells in the body and manufactured in immense numbers. It is estimated that during intercourse each ejaculation contains from half to two million spermatozoa. Each one of these carries in it the impress of the entire man. Each spermatozoon consists of a head, neck, body and tail or flagellum. The head is a flattened oval, the top of which, called the head-cap or perforator, pierces the ovum. The tail acts as a propeller and by its lashing, wriggling movement makes the spermatozoon capable of independent motion. The estimated rate at which it travels is an inch in seven minutes. Spermatozoa readily lose their vitality on coming in contact with any acid or any medium which has an acid reaction.

Spermatozoid. A spermatozoon.

Spermaturia. The presence of semen in the urine.

Sphacelus. A necrosed mass of tissue.

Sphincteralgia. Pain about the anus.

Sphincter Cinni. The sphincter or muscle which constricts the vagina.

Sphincterotomy. The cutting of a sphincter.

Sphygmogram. The tracing of a pulse wave.

Sphygmograph. An instrument for recording the heart action in health and in disease.

Sphygmomanometer

Sphygmomanometer. An instrument for measuring the blood pressure.

Spina. Latin name for the spine.

Spina Bifida. A congenital defect consisting in a cleft of the spine.

Spinal. Pertaining to the spine.

Spinal Canal. The canal of the vertebral column which contains the spinal cord

Spinal Cord. The portion of the central nervous system contained in the spinal canal.

Spinal Irritation. A neurasthenic condition with spinal tenderness

Spinal Marrow. The spinal cord

Spintherism. Subjective sensation of sparks before the eyes.

Spirocheta Pallida. A minute protozoon, spiral or cork-screw shaped; the germ to which syphilis is due. Also called treponema pallidum.

Spironema Pallidum. Same as Spirocheta pallida.

Splanchnic. Pertaining to the viscera or abdominal organs.

Splanchnoptosis. A falling down of the abdominal viscera

Spleen. A large ductless gland lying on the left side of the abdominal cavity between the stomach and the diaphragm. It is an important blood-forming organ. The milt

Spondyle. A vertebra

Spondylitis. Inflammation of a vertebra, of one or more Pott's disease.

Spondylosis. Ankylosis of the vertebrae.

Sponge as Preventive. See Security Sponges.

Spongiosis. Full of pores, like a sponge.

Spontaneous. Taking place without aid or volition, or extraneous influence

Sporadic. Scattered; occurring in isolated cases.

Sprain. A violent straining of the ligaments of a joint.

Spray. Liquid vaporized by a strong air current.

Sprue. Thrush An infection of the mouth in children consisting of small whitish spots.

Spurious. False.

Sputum. Matter that is expectorated or spat out.

Squamous. Scale-like

Stadium. A stage or period, as of a disease.

Stage, Expulsive. The stage of labor which begins when the dilatation of the cervix is complete, and the child begins to come through.

Stage, First (of labor). The beginning of labor during which the neck of the womb disappears, and the opening is dilating.

Stage, Hot. The second or pyrexial stage of a malarial paroxysm

Stage of Latency. The latent or unnoticed stage. The incubation period of an infectious disease.

Stage, Second (of labor). See expulsive Stage.

Stage, Third (of labor). From the complete expulsion of the fetus to the expulsion of the placenta and membranes.

Stamina. Vigor; inherent force.

Stanch. To check or stop a flow of blood

Staphylitis. Inflammation of the uvula.

Staphylococcus. A micrococcus; a genus of germs in which the cocci are clustered in bunches.

Staphylotomy. Amputation of the uvula

Stasis. Stagnation of the blood or of the contents of the intestines.

Stasophobia. A fear of standing upright.

Static. At rest; in equilibrium.

Statues, Fornication with. A sexual perversion in which the pervert actually fornicates with statues or with female dolls. Pygmalionism.

Status. The state or condition

Status Lymphaticus. A condition in childhood in which all the lymphatic tissues, the spleen and the bone-marrow are increased and overactive and the thymus persists.

Status Praesens. The present state or condition

Steatopygia. Possessing large fat buttocks.

Steatosis. Fatty degeneration

Stegomyia. A genus of mosquitoes of southern United States and tropical countries.

Stegomyia Calopus. The mosquito responsible for the dissemination of yellow-fever.

Steinach Operation. Ligation and resection of the vas deferens which is claimed to have a rejuvenating effect on old and middle-aged men

Stenocardia. Constriction of the heart and the heart vessels Angina pectoris

Stenocephaly. Narrowness of the head.

Stenosed. Narrowed, contracted and hardened

Stenosis. A narrowing or constriction, particularly of the valves of the heart.

Stenosis, Aortic. A narrowing of the aortic orifice at the base of the heart, or a narrowing of the aorta itself

Stenosis, Mitral. Stenosis of the orifice between the left ventricle and auricle of the heart.

Stenotic. Contracted and hardened.

Stereoraceous. Having the nature of feces

Stereoremia. Blood-poisoning from retained feces.

Stercus

Stercus. Feces, excrement.

Sterile. Barren, incapable of begetting or of conceiving children. Also free from any germs.

Sterility. The condition of being barren. The inability to beget children or to conceive.

Sterilization. Destruction of germs. Also rendering barren.

Sterilize. To render incapable of begetting children or of becoming pregnant. Also to render anything free from germs by the aid of heat or the use of antiseptics.

Sterilizer. An instrument for sterilization.

Sternocostal. Pertaining to the breastbone or sternum and the ribs.

Sternum. The flat bone of the breast. The breast bone to which the ribs are attached in front.

Sternutation. The act of sneezing.

Sternutatory. Provocative of sneezing.

Stertor. Stertorous, sonorous breathing; snoring.

Stethoscope. A tube for conveying sounds in listening to the heart, lungs or any other organ.

Sthenia. Strength; force.

Sthenic. Strong, active.

Stigma. A small red spot on the skin.

Stigmata of Degeneration. The signs of physical and mental degeneration and decay.

Stimulant. Increasing functional activity.

Stimulating Rings. Rings used during coitus to increase the voluptas sexualis.

Stimulus. Anything exciting an organ.

Stirpiculture. The breeding of special stocks. Eugenics.

Stitch. A sharp, lancinating pain.

Stocking Fetishism. See **Shoe Fetishism.** Fetishism which instead of shoes is concentrated on ladies' hose.

Stoma. The mouth.

Stomach. The chief digestive organ of the body.

Stomachic. A stimulant to the stomach.

Stomatitis. Inflammation of the mouth.

Stomatology. The study of the mouth and its diseases.

Stool. The feces. An evacuation of the bowels.

Strabismic. Crosseyed; squinting.

Strabismus. Squint. Crosseyedness.

Strabotomy. An operation to relieve squint.

Strangulated. Choked. Compressed so that circulation is arrested. Generally applied to strangulated hernia.

Strangury. Extremely painful urination, generally with only a few drops of urine passed at a time.

Strapping. Dressing with adhesive plaster.

Stratified. Arranged in layers.

Stratum. A layer.

Subsidence

Strawberry Tongue. The red tongue of scarlet-fever.

Street-Walker. A prostitute who walks the streets and accosts prospective customers.

Streptococcemia. The presence of streptococcus germs in the blood.

Streptococcus. A genus of germs, the cocci being arranged in strings or rows.

Stricture. A contraction of a duct or tube.

Stricture, Urethral. Stricture of the urethra, following gonorrhea or some injury.

Stridor. A harsh grating sound.

Stridor Dentum. The gnashing of teeth.

Stroke During Intercourse. In elderly people with very high blood pressure, the additional rise of the blood pressure caused by intercourse may result in a stroke of apoplexy.

Struma. Scrofula. A scrofulous tumor. Goiter.

Strumiprivus. Deprived of the thyroid gland.

Struminous. Scrofulous.

Stupefacient. Narcotic.

Stupor. The condition of insensibility; of deep sleep.

Stuprum. Rape.

Sty, Sty'e. An inflammation of one of the little glands of the eyelid. Hordeolum.

Styntaxis. Severe prolonged erection with a bloody discharge.

Styptic. Astringent; drawing together; having the property of checking hemorrhage.

Subacute. Of moderate severity. Neither acute nor chronic.

Subclavicular. Beneath the clavicle or collar bone.

Subjective. Internal; pertaining to one's self.

Subjective Sensation. A sensation that the person feels but which another person cannot prove or confirm. A toothache is a subjective sensation; but a hole in the tooth is an objective sign.

Subjective Symptom. See Subjective Sensation.

Sublimation. Any refining or elevating process. In sexology particularly the turning of gross sexuality into higher channels; turning the energy of the sexual instinct towards the arts, sciences or social work.

Sublingual. Beneath the tongue.

Subluxation. Partial dislocation.

Submammary. Below the mammary gland or the breasts.

Submaxillary. Beneath the lower jaw.

Submental. Under the chin.

Subpreputial. Beneath the prepuce or foreskin of the penis.

Subscapular. Under the shoulder-blade.

Subpubic. Beneath the pubis.

Subsidence. The gradual disappearance of a disease.

Substernal

Substernal. Beneath the sternum or breastbone.

Sububeres. Children at the breast; suckling infants.

Subungual. Under the nails.

Subvirile. Deficient in virility.

Succedaneous. Of the nature of a substitute.

Succedaneum. A substitute. An agent or procedure that follows or can be used instead of another.

Succuba. An imaginary female demon supposed to forcibly copulate with men and cause nightmares.

Succubus. An imaginary male demon forcibly copulating with women at night and causing nightmares.
See Incubus.

Succus Entericus. The intestinal juice.

Succus Gastricus. The gastric juice.

Sudamina. Small vesicles in the skin due to retention of the sweat.

Sudation. The act of sweating.

Sudatorium. A room for giving a sweat-bath.

Sudor. Latin name for sweat

Sudoriferous. Sweat carrying

Sudorifice. An agent inducing sweating.

Suffocation. A choking. A stoppage of respiration.

Suicide from Love. Next to severe economic distress, particularly sudden loss of one's entire savings or fortune, non-reciprocation or scorned love is one of the most frequent causes of suicide.

Sulcus. A furrow or groove.

Summa Libido. The highest point of passion or sexual desire.

Sunstroke. Heat-stroke from direct rays of the sun

Superalimentation. Overfeeding; forced feeding.

Superciliary. Pertaining to the eyebrow.

Superlactation. Excessive milk-secretion.

Supernatant. Floating upon the surface of a liquid. A liquid above a solid layer, above a precipitate.

Supernumerary. Over the normal number. If one has six fingers, one is supernumerary.

Superstition. Sexual. The number of sexual superstitions is enormous. To describe them all, and to detail the sufferings for which they are responsible would require a separate large book.

Supination. A turning of the palm upward. Also lying upon the back.

Supine. Lying flat on the back.

Suppository. A solid medicine, melting at body temperature, generally of a conical or globular shape, for introduction into the rectum or the vagina.

Suppression. Repression, holding back. Concealment. The suppression of the secretion of milk; the suppression of a desire.

Suppuration. The formation of pus.

Symptomatology

Suppurative. Secreting pus. Causing suppuration.

Supraclavicular. Above the clavicle or collar bone.

Suprapubic. Above the pubis.

Suprarenal. Above the kidney.

Suprarenal Body or Capsule or Gland. A small flat gland situated on the upper end of each kidney.

Suprascapular. Above the shoulder blade.

Suprasternal. Above the sternum.

Supravaginal. Above the vagina.

Surallimentation. The method of overfeeding.

Surdity. Deafness.

Surdomute. A deaf and dumb person.

Surgery. The branch of medicine which deals with operations of all kinds.

Surgery, Major. Surgery concerned with the more important and serious operations.

Surgery, Minor. Surgery concerned with smaller surgical operations—cauterization, opening of abscesses, etc.

Surrogate. A medicine used as a substitute.

Suspended Animation. Temporary cessation of vital functions.

Suspensory. Suspending; suspensory ligament—a ligament from which an organ is suspended. Also a bag to support the scrotum.

Suspiration. The act of sighing.

Sweet Death. Mort douce. Death occurring during the act of sexual intercourse.

Swoon. Fainting. The temporary loss of consciousness.

Sycosis. A chronic inflammation of the hair-follicles of the beard. Barber's Itch.

Sydenham's Chorea. Chorea minor. A mild form of chorea.

Symbiosis. The association and growing together of two or more organisms.

Symplepharon. Adhesion of the lids to the eyeball.

Sympathetic Nervous System. The totality of ganglions and nerves controlling the viscera and involuntary muscular system.

Syphysisotomy. Cutting the symphysis pubis, so as to make the delivery of the child possible, in cases of very narrow pelvis.

Syphysis. A junction of bones.

Syphysis Pubis. The line of union of the pubic bones.

Symptom. A sign of disease subjective in character or objective.

Symptom-Complex. All the symptoms of a disease together.

Symptomatic. Relating to a symptom.

Symptomatology. The study of the symptoms of disease.

Synchronism

Synchronism. The condition of occurring together.

Synchronous. Occurring at the same time.

Syncope. Swooning or fainting; a temporary suspension of respiration and circulation.

Syndactylism. The union or growing together of two or more fingers or toes.

Syndrome. A complex of symptoms. See Symptom Complex.

Synergic. Acting together, mutually increasing each others energy.

Synergist. Any agent or muscle supplementing another, increasing its power of action.

Synergy. Combined action; cooperation.

Synorchism. Fusion of the two testes.

Synovia. "Joint oil" Fluid of the membrane lining a joint and acting as a lubricant.

Synovial Membrane. A membrane secreting sinovial or lubricating fluid about a joint.

Synovitis. Inflammation of a synovial membrane.

Synthesis. The formation of a compound by uniting its elements

Synthetic. Produced artificially

Syphilitid. Any skin-disease due to syphilis.

***Syphiliphobia.** A morbid fear of contracting or of having syphilis. The compiler of this dictionary has had a number of patients who had nothing the matter with them, who had no reason to fear syphilis, and who yet were suffering from syphiliphobia.

Syphilis. A chronic, infectious, generally venereal disease, which may also be hereditary, and which may be contracted innocently, causing numerous cutaneous and other lesions. It is due to a germ called *Treponema pallidum*.

Syphilis Innocentium or Insonantium. Syphilis of the innocent. Referred to the disease when contracted innocently, outside of sex relations, from utensils, from a towel used by a syphilitic, from a barber, dentist, etc. Also applied to hereditary syphilis.

Syphilis, Primary. The first stage of syphilis marked by the chancre and indolent bubo.

Syphilis, Secondary. The second stage, with mucous patches, skin eruptions, and swelling of the glands.

Syphilis, Tertiary. Third stage of syphilis, which is manifested by tumors and severe skin lesions. Under proper treatment the third stage should never make its appearance.

Syphilitic. Pertaining to syphilis. A person having syphilis.

Syphilized. Affected with syphilis.

Syphilographer. A writer on syphilis.

Syphiloid. Resembling syphilis.

Systolic

Syphilologist. A specialist in the study and treatment of syphilis.

Syphilology. The science of syphilis in all its phases.

Syphilitoma. A gummatous tumor of syphilitic origin.

***Syphilomania.** Inclination to attribute all diseases to syphilis.

Syringomyelia. A disease due to an abnormal dilatation of the central canal of the spinal cord

Systematic. Methodic, regular, according to a system.

Systemic. Pertaining to the system or to the body as a whole

Systole. The contraction of the heart and arteries.

Systolic. Pertaining to the systole.

T.

Tabacism, Taberculosis. Chronic poisoning by tobacco.

Tabes. Gradual wasting and emaciation.

Tabes Dorsalis. Locomotor ataxia. A disease consisting of the degeneration of the posterior columns of the spinal cord. Almost invariably caused by syphilis. Characterized by a peculiar ataxic gait, lancinating pains, severe pains in the stomach and many more symptoms.

Tabetic. Pertaining to or affected with tabes.

Tache. A little spot.

Tachycardia. Abnormal rapidity of the action of the heart.

Tachypnea. Abnormal frequency of respiration.

Tactile. Pertaining to touch.

Tactile Sense. The sense of touch.

Tactful. The same as tactile.

Taenia. Tapeworm infesting the human intestine.

Taenia Solium. The common long tapeworm.

Taeniacide. A medicine that kills tapeworms.

Taeniafuge. A medicine that expels tapeworms.

Tailors' Cramp or Spasm. Spasm of the hands and arms sometimes affecting tailors.

Taint. A trace of decay, corruption, contamination, blemish.

Talipes. Club-foot.

Talus. The ankle.

Tampon. A plug of gauze, lint or cotton, inserted in the vagina or other cavity.

Tamponade. The employment of a tampon.

Tap. To make a puncture and withdraw fluid from a cavity.

Tapeworm. One of the parasitic worms infesting men and animals.

***Taphephobia, Taphophobia.** Morbid fear of being buried alive.

Tapotement. The slapping movement in massage with the side of the hand.

Tapping. See Tap.

Tarsalgia. Pain in the instep.

Tarsus. The instep.

Tartar. The deposit of calcareous matter upon the teeth.

Tattooing. 1. Production of permanent colors in the skin by introducing foreign substances. 2. Restoration of natural color in pigmented parts by introducing foreign substances.

Tease. To divide a tissue into minute thin shreds for microscopical examination.

Teat

Teat. The nipple of the breast in animals.

Tecnotonia. Infanticide. Child-murder

Teeth In Congenital Syphilis. Called Hutchinson's teeth, having notches on the front incisors.

Telangiectasis. Dilatation of capillaries or smaller blood vessels.

Telegony. The influence of a previous husband on the children of a subsequent one through the same woman. Thus it is believed, but not proved, by some that if a white woman has a child from a negro the subsequent children by a white father may be black.

Tellurism. Influence of soil as a cause of disease.

Temperature. The degree of intensity of heat.

Temperature, Normal. The temperature of the body in a state of health—98.6 Farenheit or 37° Centigrade.

Temple of Prostitution. Among some races in ancient times prostitution was practiced in temples. This is referred to as sacred or religious prostitution.

Temporal. Pertaining to the temples (of the forehead).

Temporization. The expectant form of treatment of disease

Tenacious. Adhesive; sticky, tough.

Tendon. A white, fibrous tissue or band by which the muscles are attached to the bones.

Tenesmus. Spasmodic contraction of the anus or bladder with pain and a strong desire to defecate or urinate but with little result.

Tenia. Same as taenia—tapeworm.

Tenacide. A remedy destroying tapeworms.

Teniafuge. A medicine expelling tape-worm.

Tension, Sexual. The feeling of tension caused by lack of sexual relief.

Tentigo. Excessive lust. Abnormally intense sexual passion.

Tepidarium. A warm bath

Teratoid. Resembling a monster.

Teratology. The study of monsters.

Teratoma. A complex congenital tumor containing tissues of various kinds such as bone, muscle, etc.

Ter in Die. Three times a day.

Tertiapara. Woman pregnant for the third time or who has given birth to three children.

Testicles. Also called *testes* (singular *testis*). Two egg-shaped glands contained in a bag or pouch called the *scrotum*. Average size: 1½ to 2 inches long, 1 inch broad, 1¼ inch thick. Weight: ¾ to 1 ounce. Each testicle is suspended from its compartment in the scrotum by the *spermatic cord*. Very frequently the left cord is longer than the right and therefore the left testicle hangs lower. This is perfectly normal. No cause for worry. They are the essential sex organs

Thelalgia

because they manufacture the spermatozoa necessary to the perpetuation of the race. They also have another function of much importance to the individual. They manufacture an *internal* secretion, which is absorbed into the blood, and influences the physical growth and psychic development of the individual. This secretion is responsible for the secondary sex characters in man; the growth of his beard, the hairy covering on his body, the masculine development of bones, muscles, voice. It energizes the whole body, stimulates the brain, nerves, muscles etc. When the testicles are removed from a man or an animal the changes are unmistakable, and the earlier they are removed, the more marked the changes.

Testicord. Having undescended testicles.

Testicular. Relating to the testicles.

Testicular Neuralgia. Neuralgia or pain in the testicles, often due to sexual excitement without gratification.

Testis. Testicle

Testitis. Orchitis Inflammation of the testicles

Tetanus. A terrible disease due to infection with the tetanus bacillus with spasmodic and continuous contraction of the muscles. The contracting of the facial muscles causes lockjaw

Tetany. A form of tonic muscular spasms, usually first affecting the fingers and toes, with gastro-intestinal disorders

Tetragamy. An arrangement proposed by Schopenhauer in which two young men marry one young woman, and when she has "withered," they discard her and marry again another young woman, so that the men always have half a young wife each, and the woman always has two husbands. According to him this is physiologically more "natural" than monogamy.

Tetter. A form of ringworm or eczema.

Thanatognomonic. Indicative of death.

Thanatoid. Resembling death.

***Thanatomania.** Suicidal mania.

***Thanatophobia.** A morbid fear of death.

Theca Folliculi. The outer covering of the Graafian follicle.

Theelin. One of the female sex hormones prepared from the follicular fluid of animals or the urine of pregnant women

Theelol. One of the female sex hormones prepared from the follicular fluid or the urine of pregnant women. Very similar to Theelin.

Theinism or Theism. Diseased condition due to excessive tea-drinking; chief symptoms: palpitation of the heart, nervousness, insomnia and indigestion.

Thelalgia. Pain in the nipples.

Thelitis

Thelitis. Inflammation of the nipples.

Thenar. Relating to the palm of the hand or sole of the foot.

Theobroma. A genus of trees. The seeds of Theobroma cacao furnish chocolate and cocoa. Oil of theobroma used in making suppositories is cacao butter.

***Theomania.** Religious insanity.

Therapeutic. Relating to the treatment of disease.

Therapeutics. The branch of medical science dealing with the treatment of disease in all its branches.

Therapeutist. One specializing in therapeutics.

Therapy. Same as Therapeutics. The treatment of disease.

Thermal. Relating to heat or to hot water springs.

Thermesthesia. The sensation of heat.

Thermic. Relating to heat.

Thermoanesthesia. Loss of the feeling of heat, the inability to distinguish between heat and cold.

Thermohyperesthesia. Excessive sensitiveness to heat.

Thermolysis. The loss of body heat.

Thermotherapy. The treatment of disease by heat.

Third Sex. A term applied to homosexuals.

Thoracic. Relating to the chest.

Thoracodynia. Pain in the chest

Thorax. The chest; the cavity above the abdomen.

Thrombosis. The formation of a blood clot in a blood vessel or in the heart.

Thrombus. A blood-clot formed in a blood vessel or in the heart.

Thrush. Small white ulcers of the mouth. Aphthae. Sprue.

Thymus. A ductless gland situated in the lower part of the neck; it reaches its maximum size at the end of the second year and then gradually diminishes in size, until it disappears almost entirely in the adult.

Thyroid. Shield-shaped.

Thyroid Gland. A ductless gland lying in front of the upper part of the trachea; it consists of two lateral lobes, one on each side of the trachea. It has a most important internal secretion, a deficiency of which causes cretinism and myxedema, while an excess is the cause of Graves' Disease or exophthalmic goiter.

Thyroxine. The hormone or active principle of the thyroid gland. Can now be prepared artificially.

Tibia. The inner and larger bone of the leg.

Tic. An involuntary spasmodic twitching.

Tic Habit. An habitual repetition of some tic; i.e. a movement of the eyelids, shrug of the shoulder, jerking of the head, etc.

Tic Douloureux. Fearfully severe facial neuralgia.

Tight-Lacing. Tight lacing, tight corseting, acts as a

fetish on some men. Homosexual men often wear corsets and lace themselves tightly.

Tinea. Ringworm.

Tinea Barbae. Barber's itch. Sycosis.

Tinea Tonsurana. Ringworm of the scalp.

Tinnitus. A tinkling or ringing sound.

Tinnitus Aurium. Subjective noises in the ears.

Tissue. Collection of similar cells and fibers, forming a distinct structure.

Tissue, Adipose. Fat. Areolar tissue with fat cells lodged in its meshes.

Tissue, Erectile. A spongy tissue that becomes expanded and hard when filled with blood, like the corpora cavernosa of the penis.

Titillation. The act or sensation of tickling.

Titubation. The staggering or stumbling gait of spinal disease.

Tobacco and Sex. Tobacco in moderation generally has a stimulating effect on the sex desire; used to excess it acts as an anaphrodisiac, diminishing both the desire and the power.

Tobaccoism. Morbid condition due to the excessive use of tobacco.

Tocology. The science of obstetrics, or of the delivery of children.

Tocomania. Insanity developing during or soon after giving birth to a child

Tocus. Childbirth.

***Tomomania.** An excessive desire to operate when no operation is indicated. Cacoethes operandi. It is not always a mania; financial considerations are often behind such a "mania."

Tonic. A remedy used to strengthen the body or an organ.

Tonic Convulsion or Spasm. A continued rigid muscular contraction.

Tonsil. A glandular organ on each side of the fauces.

Tonsillectomy. Removal of the tonsils.

Tonsillitis. Inflammation of the tonsils.

Tonus. Tone or tension. The muscles must be under a certain amount of tension, maintain a certain tone; otherwise they are weak and flabby.

***Topophobia.** A morbid dread of certain places.

Tormina. A griping pain in the bowels.

Torpid. Affected with torpor or stupor; benumbed.

Torpor. Numbness, insensibility.

Torsion. Twisting. The spermatic cord sometimes gets twisted, a very painful condition and dangerous to the life of the corresponding testicle.

Torticollis. Wry-neck, stiff neck. Caused by spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck.

Tourniquet

Tourniquet. An instrument to compress large bleeding arteries.

Toxemia. A poisoned state of the blood.

Toxic, Toxicant. Poisonous. A poisonous substance.

Toxicity. Poisonousness.

Toxicology. The science of poisons, their symptoms and antidotes.

***Toxicomania.** A morbid desire for poison.

***Toxicophobia.** A morbid fear of poisons.

Toxicosis. Any disease due to poisoning or of toxic origin.

Toxin. A poisonous substance of undetermined chemical composition, formed by pathogenic germs in both living and dead tissues.

Trachea. The windpipe. The tube extending from the larynx to the bronchi.

Tracheal. Relating to the trachea or windpipe.

Tracheitis. Inflammation of the trachea.

Trachelorrhaphy. Suturing of the neck of the womb.

Trachelotomy. Incision of the neck of the womb.

Tracheotomy. An incision of the trachea.

Trachoma. Granular lids, a form of contagious conjunctivitis.

Tract. A distinct, more or less defined area usually much longer than it is broad.

Tract, Alimentary. The digestive canal, extending from the mouth to the anus.

Tract, Digestive. Same as Alimentary tract.

Tract, Respiratory. The respiratory organs from the nose to the air cells of the lungs.

Trait. Any characteristic peculiar to an individual.

Trance. A form of catalepsy; protracted unconsciousness.

Transfusion. A transfer of blood from one person to another.

Transillumination. The lighting of a cavity by passing a strong light through its walls.

Transudation. The oozing of a fluid through a membrane, especially of serum through the vessel-walls.

Trauma. A wound, an injury.

Trauma, Psychic. A painful emotional or mental injury leaving long lasting consequences.

Traumatic. Relating to a wound.

Trendelenburg's Posture. The patient lies on the back on a plane inclined at about 45° , so that the pelvis is higher than the head.

Trephination. The operation of cutting out a piece of bone from the skull with a trephine.

Trephine. A saw for cutting out a circular piece of bone, chiefly from the skull.

Tubular Gestation

Tress Cutters. Perverts who get sadistic satisfaction from surreptitiously cutting off girls' tresses.

Tribadism. Lesbianism. Sapphism. Homosexual relations between women.

Trichina. A genus of worms residing in pork.

***Trichiniphobia.** Morbid fear of trichinosis.

Trichinosis. A disease caused by the ingestion of pork containing trichina.

Trichonosis. Any disease of the hair. Do not confound with trichinosis.

Trichophagia. A morbid habit of eating hair.

Trigone, Trigonum. A triangle.

Trigone Vesicæ. Trigone of bladder. A triangular space on the inside of the bladder.

Triorchid. Having three testicles.

Triorchis. A person having three testicles.

Tripara. A woman pregnant for the third time or who has borne three children in three pregnancies.

Triplets. Three offspring at one time.

Trismus. Lockjaw. A spasm of the muscles of mastication.

Triturate. To reduce to fine powder. Also a finely divided powder.

Trituration. The act of reducing by rubbing to a fine powder.

Trocar. A sharp instrument for puncturing a cavity.

Troche, Trochiscus. A lozenge. A large medicated tablet.

Trochocephalia. Round-headedness.

Trophic. Pertaining to nutrition.

Truncated. Cut off. Deprived of limbs; amputated.

Trunk. The body, except the head, neck, arms and legs.

Trypanosoma. A genus of protozoan parasitic organisms.

Trypanosoma Gambiense. The parasite causing sleeping-sickness.

Tse-Tse Fly. The South African flies which carry the Trypanosoma gambiense, which causes sleeping sickness.

Tubes, Fallopian. Oviducts. The tubes which connect the ovaries with the uterus

Tube, Stomach. A flexible rubber tube used for washing the stomach.

Tubercle. 1. A small eminence. 2. A small nodule of cells caused by the tubercle bacillus.

Tuberculosis. Consumption. An infectious disease due to a specific bacillus, characterized by the formation of tubercles.

Tubular Gestation. Extrauterine pregnancy in a Fallopian tube.

Tubule

Tubule. A minute tube-shaped structure

Tubule, Seminiferous. The tubular threads, arranged in bunches that compose the substance of the testes.

Tumefaction. A swelling of a part.

Tumesceence. Swelling. It is generally applied to the "swelling" or filling with blood of the sexual organs accompanying sexual desire. Detumescence is the subsidence of the "swelling" following sexual satisfaction.

Tumor. A swelling; an abnormal enlargement; chiefly applied to a new growth not the result of inflammation.

Tumor Albus. White swelling; tuberculous enlargement of a joint.

Tumor, Benign. A tumor that does not spread and attack different parts of the system, and does not return after being removed. Lipoma is a benign tumor.

Tumor, Fibroid. A fibroma. A benign tumor composed chiefly of fibrous connective tissue.

Tumor, Malignant. One that is metastatic. i. e. attacks different parts of the body or recurs and eventually destroys life. Cancer is a malignant tumor.

Tunica. An enveloping or lining membrane.

Tunica Albuginea. The thick, white, fibrous coat of the testicle or ovary.

Tunica Vaginalis. The serous coat of the testicle.

Turgescence. A swelling or enlargement of an organ.

Turgid. Swollen.

Turn of Life. The menopause. Change of life.

Tussis. Latin name for cough.

Twilight Sleep. A semi-sleep produced by certain narcotics, during which the pains of labor are not felt or are quickly forgotten.

Twin. One of two individuals born at the same birth.

Twinge. A sharp, momentary local pain.

Tympanites. Distention of the abdomen with gas.

Tympanitic. Drum-like, from swelling or distention with gas.

Tympanitis. Inflammation of the tympanum, of the middle ear. Do not confound with tympanites.

Tympanum. The middle-ear cavity.

Typhlitis. Inflammation of the cecum or the blind gut (the first part of the large intestine).

Typhoid Fever. A continued, acute, infectious fever, with intestinal lesions, eruptions, etc. Caused by the typhoid bacillus of Eberth.

Typhoidal. Resembling typhoid.

Typhopneumonia. Pneumonia with typhoid symptoms.

Typhus. An epidemic, contagious and infectious disease with eruption and great mental and physical depres-

Tyson's Glands

sion. Also called jail-fever or ship-fever. Much more grave than typhoid fever.

Tyrotoxicon. A poisonous substance formed in spoiled milk, cheese and ice-cream.

Tyson's Glands. The sebaceous glands of the corona glandis and the inner layer of the foreskin, which secrete the smegma.

U.

Uberty. Fecundity, fertility.

Ugliness, Special Attraction For. On some people ugliness, the same as a crippled condition, acts as a fetish, exerting a special attraction.

Ulcer. An open suppurating or pus secreting sore.

Ulcus. Latin name for ulcer.

Ulcus Molle. Soft ulcer. Synonym for chancroid.

Ulna. The large bone of the forearm.

Ulnar. Pertaining to the ulna.

Ultramicroscope. A microscope for examining, by reflected light, minute objects that cannot be seen by an ordinary microscope.

Umbilical. Pertaining to the umbilicus or navel.

Umbilicus. The navel; the round, depressed cicatrix in median line of the abdomen, to which the cord of the placenta was attached. The belly button.

Uncinariasis. Hookworm disease.

Unconsciousness. The state of being without sensibility, without feeling anything, without knowing what is going on around.

Undinism. A sexual perversion in which sexual pleasure is connected with the act of urination or with water in general.

Undulation. A wave; a fluctuation.

Unfruitfulness. Barrenness, sterility; inability to conceive or to bring forth children.

Ungual. Pertaining to a nail.

Unguent, Unguentum. An ointment, a soft, fatty, medicated mixture.

Unipara. A woman who has borne but one child.

Uniparous. Producing one offspring at a birth.

Unwell. 1. Ill. 2. A popular term for the occurrence of the menses.

Uranalysis. An analysis of the urine to determine the condition of the kidneys and the blood.

Uranism. Inversion. Homosexuality.

Uranist. A sexual invert. A male homosexual.

Uremia. Autointoxication due to retention in the blood of substances which should be excreted by the kidneys.

Ureter. The tube, one on each side, carrying the urine from the kidneys to the bladder.

Ureteritis. Inflammation of the ureter. Do not confound with urethritis which is the inflammation of the urethra.

Urethra. The urinary canal through which the urine passes out of the body. It is tunneled through the

Urethral

corpus spongiosum of the penis. It extends from the meatus to the neck of the bladder. The semen also passes through it. It is lined with a delicate mucous membrane, containing many little glands and crypts. The urethra is divided into two portions, front and back, or anterior and posterior urethra. On the floor of the posterior is a narrow ridge called the *verumontanum*, or *caput gallinaginis*. On each side of this ridge are the openings of the ejaculatory ducts and of the prostatic ducts. Both the semen and the prostatic fluid are emptied on the floor of the posterior urethra, whence they pass to the meatus.

Urethral. Pertaining to the urethra.

Urethritis. Inflammation of the urethra.

Urethrorrhea. A discharge from the urethra.

Urethroscopy. Inspection of the inside of the urethra.

Urethrotomy. An incision of the urethra.

Urinal. A vessel for receiving urine.

Urinalysis. The analysis of the urine. Same as Uranalysis.

Urinary. Pertaining to the urine.

Urination. The act of passing urine; micturition.

Urnometer. An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of urine.

Urninde. A female homosexual.

Urning. A male homosexual.

Urogenital. Pertaining to the urinary and genital organs.

Urolagnia. A perversion in which the pervert finds sexual satisfaction in seeing people of either sex urinate. Frequently visits public urinals.

Urologist. A specialist in the treatment of diseases of the genito-urinary organs of the male.

Urology. The branch of medicine that deals with the diseases of the genito-urinary organs in the male.

Uroscopy. An examination of the urine.

Urticaria. Nettle-rash; a transient skin eruption with itching, often due to the indigestion of some particular article of food.

Urtication. 1. Flagellation with nettles, done as a perversity to increase sexual desire. 2. A burning sensation resembling the sting of nettles.

Uterine. Pertaining to the uterus.

***Uteromania.** The same as nymphomania. This word is seldom used.

Uterovaginal. Pertaining to the uterus and vagina.

Uterovesical. Pertaining to the uterus and the urinary bladder.

Uterus. The womb; the hollow female pear-shaped organ, in which the fetus lives and develops.

Uterus, Gravid. A pregnant uterus.

Uvulotomy

Uterus Infantilis. Infantile uterus. Uterus remaining undeveloped as in a child.

Uvula. The conic little appendix hanging from the free edge of the palate.

Uvulotomy. Amputation of the uvula.

V.

Vaccination. Inoculation with vaccine to protect against small-pox or any other disease.

Vaccine. Originally the lymph from a cow-pox vesicle. Now any substance used for preventive inoculation.

Vaccinia. Cow-pox; disease of cows with vesicles; the lymph from these vesicles when inoculated into man protects him from smallpox.

Vagina. The canal from the vulva to the uterus. Protected in the virgin by a membrane called the hymen, which is usually ruptured during the first intercourse.

Vaginal. Pertaining to the vagina.

Vaginal Douche. An injection used in the vagina for cleansing purposes. The apparatus with which such injections are given.

Vaginal Spasm. A contraction of the vagina making intercourse difficult or impossible.

Vaginismus. A painful vaginal spasm making intercourse impossible.

Vaginitis. Inflammation of the vagina.

Vaginodynina. Pain or neuralgia of the vagina.

Vaginovesical. Pertaining to the vagina and bladder.

Vampirism. The biting or cutting during sexual excitement and sucking the flowing blood.

Varicella. An infectious disease of childhood with vesicles; chicken-pox.

Varicocele. An enlargement of the veins in the spermatic cord, so that they feel like a bunch of worms.

Varicose. Swollen; knotted and dilated.

Varicose Veins. Dilated and knotted veins, generally in the legs.

Variety. Sexual. Sexual variety is not to be confounded with promiscuity. A man who believes in and practices variety in sex relations may be anything but promiscuous.

Variola. Small-pox; a specific infectious disease with fever and papular eruption, followed by vesicles and pustules and the production of pits or scars. Used to be very common, but since the introduction of vaccination has become quite rare.

Varix. A venous dilatation. A varicose vein.

Vas. A vessel.

Vas Deferens. The excretory duct or tube of the testicles

Vasa Diferentia. Plural of vas deferens.

Vasectomy. The process of cutting or of tying the vasa deferentia so that the semen cannot come out. This renders the man sterile, that is, incapable of having children.

Vasodilator

Vasodilator. Producing dilatation of the blood vessels.

Vasoligation. Steinach operation. See Vasectomy.

Vasomotor. Regulating the tone and tension of blood-vessels.

Vasopressin. Hormone from the posterior pituitary which raises the blood pressure. Same as Pitressin.

Veins. The vessels which return the blood to the heart.

Venenatus. Poisonous.

Venereal. Pertaining to sexual intercourse. Derived from Venus, the Roman goddess of Love. Venereal excess, excess in sexual intercourse. Venereal disease, a disease contracted from sexual intercourse with an infected person. The venereal diseases are three in number: gonorrhea, syphilis and chancroid.

Venery. Sexual intercourse.

Venereologist. A specialist in venereal diseases.

***Venerophobia.** Morbid fear of sexual intercourse or of venereal disease.

Venesection. Opening a vein, so as to let out some blood from the system. Also called Phlebotomy.

Venom. A poison secreted by certain insects and reptiles.

Venous. Pertaining to a vein.

Venous Blood. The dark blood in the veins.

Venter. 1. The abdomen. 2. The uterus.

Ventral. Pertaining to the abdomen.

Ventriele. A small cavity; one of the chambers of the heart.

Ventricular. Pertaining to the ventricles.

Venus. The Roman goddess of love and sexual relations.

Venus Vulgivaga. Prostitute. The goddess of prostitution.

Verbal Sadism. A form in which the sadist finds sexual satisfaction in heaping abuse and obscene expressions on his sexual partner.

Vermicide. A remedy for intestinal worms.

Vermiform. Having a shape like a worm.

Vermiform Appendix. A worm-shaped tube opening into the cecum, an inflammation of which gives us appendicitis.

Vermifuge. A remedy for expelling intestinal worms.

Vernix Caseosa. The substance which covers the skin at birth

Verruca. Latin name for wart.

Verrucose, Verrucous. Warty.

Version. The turning of the fetus while still in the womb so that the delivery may be facilitated.

Vertebra. One of the bony segments of the spinal column.

Vertebral. Pertaining to a vertebra.

Vertebrate. Having vertebrae. Men, dogs, fishes, birds etc. are vertebrate animals.

Vertex. The crown or top of the head.

Vertiginous. Affected with vertigo.

Vertigo. Giddiness; dizziness of the head.

Verumontanum. A longitudinal ridge on the floor of the male urethra.

Vesania. Pure insanity.

Vesica. The bladder.

Vesical. Pertaining to the bladder.

Vesicant. An application producing a blister.

Vesication. The production of a blister.

Vesicator. Producing a blister. Same as Vesicant.

Vesicle. A small blister or sac containing serum or a non-purulent fluid.

Vesicle, Seminal. One of two little pouches or sacs between the base of the bladder and the rectum that serve as reservoirs for the semen.

Vesicula Germinativa. The germinal vesicle.

Vesiculitis. Inflammation of a vesicle, especially of the seminal vesicles.

Vestibule. A porch or threshold.

Vestibule of the Vagina or Vulva. Space between clitoris and ostium vaginae The entrance to the vagina.

Viable. Capable of living.

Viability. Ability to live.

Vicarious. Taking the place of another; the assumption of the function of one organ by another.

Vicarious Menstruation. Menstruation from a passage other than the uterus, as periodic monthly bleeding from the nose.

Vincent's Angina. Ulcero-membranous or diphtheroid angina due to bacillus of pseudodiphtheria. Trench mouth.

Violation. Rape. Sexual violation. Having sexual intercourse with a woman by force, against her will.

Viosterol. A substance produced from ergosterol by irradiation with ultraviolet rays and used successfully as a remedy against rickets.

Virago. A woman with masculine characteristics, strong and quarrelsome, and lacking feminine qualities.

Virgin. A girl or woman who has never had sexual connection.

Virginity. Maidenhood. The condition in a girl before she has had any sexual intercourse.

Virile. Pertaining to manhood; manly; strong.

Virility. Sexual power in the male. Also applied to other pronounced male qualities.

Virulence. Noxiousness; malignity; toxicity; poisonousness.

Virulent. Having the nature of a poison.

Virus

Virus. A morbid poisonous secretion. A pathogenic microbe.

Viscera. The organs contained in the body cavity, such as the lungs, heart, stomach, intestines, liver, pancreas, spleen, and uterus.

Visceroptosis. The sinking down of the abdominal organs. Enteroptosis; splanchnoptosis.

Viscid. Sticky, glutinous.

Viscus. Singular of viscera. Any organ inclosed within the cranium, thorax, abdominal cavity or pelvis.

Vital. Pertaining or necessary to life.

Vitamins. Peculiar substances, found in certain foods, which are necessary for normal development of the young and the maintenance of health. We have now Vitamins A, B, C, D, E, and F.

Vitellin. The chief protein of the yolks of eggs.

Vitellus. The yolk of an egg.

Vitreous. Glass-like.

Vitriol. A common name for sulphuric acid.

Vitus's Dance, St. See **Chorea**.

Vivification. The act of giving life.

Viviparous. Producing the young alive, as the mammals. Birds and fishes do not produce live offspring.

Vivisection. Scientific experimentation upon living animals.

Vocal. Pertaining to the voice.

Vocal Cords or Bands. The membranes or cords of the larynx producing the voice sounds. Without the vocal cords a person is unable to speak.

Voice Fetishism. The voice is one of the strongest sexual fetishes. Many men actually fall in love with a voice, even with a voice heard over the telephone, and cannot free themselves from its spell.

Void. To evacuate. To pass urine.

Volar. Pertaining to the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot.

Volatile. Readily evaporating.

Volatilization. The conversion of a substance into gas or vapor.

Voluntary. Under control of the will.

Voluptas. The pleasure-feeling during the sex act.

Voluptuousness. Same as voluptas.

Vomitus. Vomited matter.

Voronoff's Operation. Grafting the testicles of young chimpanzees into old men. Alleged to possess the power of rejuvenation.

Voyeurs. Men who derive sexual satisfaction by watching the sex act performed by others.

Voyeuses. Women who derive sexual satisfaction by watching the sexual act performed by others.

Vulvovaginitis

Vulnerary. Wound-healing. A substance useful in healing wounds.

Vulva. The external female genitals. It consists of the labia majora and labia minora.

Vulvitis. Inflammation of the vulva.

Vulvovaginal. Relating both to vulva and vagina.

Vulvovaginitis. Inflammation of both vulva and vagina.

W.

Walking Typhoid. A mild grade of typhoid fever, during which the patient is able to walk around.

Washerwomen's Itch. Exzema of the hands of laundresses

Washing Soda. Common sodium carbonate.

Wassermann's Test or Reaction. A blood test used in the diagnosis of syphilis.

Watchmakers' Cramp. Spasm of the muscles of the fingers in watchmakers.

Webbed. Joined by a membrane, like webbed fingers.

Whipping of Children. This should be avoided as it has been shown that it has often acted as a sexual stimulus

Whites. See Leucorrhea.

White Slavery. This is a term applied to the trade with girls who under false promises are shipped to foreign countries where alone and penniless they are forced or induced to become prostitutes. There has been a great deal of hysteria, a great deal of exaggeration about the matter, but that some white slavery has existed and still exists, about that there is no question.

Wild Love. Promiscuousness in sex relations. Promiscuous intercourse without the element of love.

Withdrawal. Just what the word means in plain English—drawing out; taking out the male organ from the vagina before ejaculation has taken place. Comprises both coitus interruptus and coitus reservatus.

Yogi

Y.

Yohimbin. An alkaloid from the bark of an African tree which was praised as an aphrodisiac, but is really of very little value.

Yogi. Ascetics devoting themselves to deep meditation and leading an absolutely chaste life.

Z.

Zooerastia. See Zoophilia or Bestiality.

Zoograft. A graft of tissue from a lower animal. For instance a testicle from a monkey grafted on a man would be zoograft.

Zoophilia. Love of animals, but in sexology is used as a synonym of Bestiality, which see.

Zoophilism. An excessive love for animals.

Zygoocyte. Same as Zygote. The egg after it has become fertilized.

Zygote. The fertilized ovum. The female egg after it has become united with the spermatozoon.

Zymosis. Fermentation. Infection.

Zymotic. Fermentative. Infectious. Anti-zymotic, preventing fermentation or infection.

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